

SHOE MEN PREPARE
TO BLOCK AN INFLUX
OF EUROPEAN GOODS

Joy Over Free Hides Is Tempered by Realization of What Reduced Leather Goods Tax Means.

NOW WATCH EVENTS

Yankee Machines in Use in England Make It Possible to Turn Out Better Footwear on British Soil.

The Boston retail shoe trade and the city's jobbing interests, while rejoicing at the recent free hides victory, are nevertheless disconcerted at the tangible reduction made on the import duties of manufactured leather products. As one dealer today expressed it, "It is nothing less than an act of spite on the part of the western packing interests to have forced this concession, as it benefits no one and hits many other parts of the country besides New England."

Shoe manufacturers of New England are now preparing to block the threatened influx of foreign-made footwear. There is considerable leather manufacturing in New Jersey and also in the West, Indianapolis being mentioned as one of the places where the industry was growing. These infant industries, said the dealer in question, would be more seriously affected by the cut rates than the well established industries on this section. The prevailing opinion seems to be that while foreign manufacturers could not in the past attempt to compete with this country for a place in the domestic market, their prospects of doing so in the future are by no means obscure.

One of the chief factors that aids the foreigner in his efforts at simulating the genuine American article is the extensive introduction of American shoe making machinery abroad. With identical appliances to aid them, the foreigner possesses the undeniable advantage of cheaper labor, and it is this cheap labor which

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TROLLEY EXPRESS
AND FREIGHT LINES
NEWTON ROAD'S AIM

Officials Are Endeavoring to Inaugurate a System for Waltham and Concord by Way of Lexington.

PERMIT IS AWAITED

Officials of the Newton Street Railway Company are active in the trolley express project and expect to give the cities and towns which the road serves the advantage of freight and express service over its line very shortly.

General Manager Matthew C. Brush stated today that his company was now endeavoring to inaugurate a trolley express and freight service between Waltham and Concord, via the Lexington & Boston Street Railway, which is controlled by the Newton company, with the intention of later branching out on a more extensive scale.

Petitions are being prepared and shortly will be presented to the selectmen of Lexington and Bedford asking for a permit to transport express matter in those towns. As the company already holds permits authorizing it to transport freight and express matter in Waltham and Concord the trolley express service will be put in operation between those two places as soon as favorable action has been taken on the petitions by the selectmen of Lexington and Bedford. The company is also confident that it can secure similar permits from Newton.

The company has not deemed it advisable to pursue the matter of obtaining permission to transport freight into Boston, although it has expectations of obtaining this permission in time. The Boston Elevated Railway is anxious to obtain such a concession.

The Boston & Middlesex, which controls the Newton street railway, has established an express line from Westboro to Boston, the express matter being transferred from Framingham to Boston by auto trucks. The Boston & Worcester line has arranged to carry express matter from Worcester to Chestnut Hill, from which point it is transported into Boston by auto trucks.

KING'S GIFT FOR GRISCOM.

NEW YORK—Six wild boars presented by the King of Italy to Lloyd C. Griscom, former ambassador to Italy, arrived in this country on the Italian line steamship Duca degli Abruzzi. They will be shipped from here to Mr. Griscom's estate in Canada.

MONITORIALS

Nixon Waterman

MODERN "MAUD MULLERS."

(The scarcity of men laborers has been more than made up by the many women and girls who are helping the farmers in the work of haying and harvesting.—Western newspaper item.)

"Maud Muller, on a summer's day, Raked the meadows sweet with hay." And "out West" where the men are few And there's more work than they can do, Girls just as wheat (please make an oat Of that rare pun) today, devote Themselves to work the same as did Miss Muller when the proud Judge rid (I should say "rode") but that won't rhyme)

That way "in the good old summertime" And saw the glances sweet and shy Steal from the corner of her eye Which made him wish he might remain (To leave her went against the grain) And make hay in her precious sight In one long heyday of delight!

But here is all I mean to say: "Maud Mullers" still exist today. For lots of girls will still pitch in And help make hay through thick and thin!

"No more 'Maud M's,'" you say? Oh, Judge! Well, if there aren't, then I'm no judge!

The leopard moth which is denuding the trees in the vicinity of Harvard University is in one respect unlike the quadruped for which it is named. The moth not only can, but does, change its spots; when it has devoured all the leaves in one spot it seeks another.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Some girls won't be married until they are thirty. And some of them, so it is said. Though it's single they stay for full many a day. Won't be thirty until they are wed.

A Missouri woman's club is trying to discover what can be done to keep the boys and girls on the farm. It is a big problem, yet it is only half as large as it seems, for if a way is found for keeping the boys on the farm the girls will stay there from a matter of choice. It is when Jack goes over the hill and away to the city that Jill's thoughts turn in that direction. Perhaps the invention of self-turning grindstones, self-weeding gardens and self-doing chores would help matters a good deal. No doubt there is much truth in the statement that the average country boy leaves the farm because he would not, if he could, take it with him. But the rural free delivery, of mail, the telephone, the automobile, the cross-country trolley lines, the introduction of labor-saving machinery, better schools and social conditions, and, above all, the widespread improvement of country roads, are all tending toward giving the residents of city and country much more in common, with the result that life is being made more pleasant for all classes. Every day renders it less imperative that the country boy should go to the city since the city is all the while coming nearer to him.

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AEROPLANE SPEEDS
FAR AHEAD OF PAGE
OF AN AUTOMOBILE

NEW YORK—Proof that a modern aeroplane is speedier than an average automobile was afforded today by C. Foster Willard, who is flying the Curtiss aeroplane at Hempstead Plains, Mineola, L. I. The aeroplane is owned by the Aero Club of New York and Willard is practising in it. Today at a height of 30 feet in the air he swept far ahead of an auto that was making more than 40 miles an hour.

Willard, who has been flying but a week, has made 16 successful flights, and today declared that running an aeroplane is as easy as riding a bicycle and requires only self-control. As soon as he becomes more proficient in the use of the aeroplane, he purposes to give road exhibitions, traveling all over the country, the first showman in the world to use an aeroplane. The proceeds will go to the Aero Club for aviation experiments.

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GENERAL ALLEN SAYS, UTILITY
OF AIRSHIP MUST BE PROVED

Brig. Gen. James Allen, head of the United States army signal corps, who is

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SEEKING ON COAST
SHIP'S SURVIVORS

CAPE TOWN—Hoping that some of the 400 passengers and crew of the steamship Waratah, now thought to have been sunk in her trip from Durban, might have escaped, orders were issued today for the searching of the southeastern African coast for a distance of 200 miles.

There were more than 200 women and children on the Waratah when she sailed from Cape Town two weeks ago, and this has stirred the government to put forth every effort to find the survivors. The Waratah should have reached Cape Town 12 days ago, but no trace has been found of her since she sailed.

EX-GOV. LONG
WILL BE SPEAKER

AUGUSTA, Me.—Ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts has accepted an invitation from the Maine commandery of the Loyal Legion to be present Aug. 27 at Paris Hill and participate in the dedicatory exercises of the Hamlin memorial tablet. He, with Governor Fernald and others, will give short addresses. Ex-Governor Long was born in the adjoining town of Buckfield.

STARS AND STRIPES
AND UNION JACK TO
GUARANTEE PEACE

Federation of English-Speaking People, Says New York Preacher in London, Will Prevent War.

PLEA FOR CLOSE TIE

LONDON—International amity was the theme of the introductory remarks Sunday by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in New York city, who began his pulpit ministrations for a brief period in the Marylebone Presbyterian Church of this city.

He touched on the intimate relationship between Great Britain and the United States. He declared it to be the relation existing between mother and child, and pleaded earnestly for a strengthening of the bonds. He said: "The Anglo-Saxon integrity, which is stronger than the greed for land, and the Anglo-Saxon moral sense, which is deeper than the passion for power, is a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, directing the real forces of civilization."

"I see more in this federation of English speaking peoples than the movements of our Dreadnought police of the seas and the barking of our dogs of war. The time is coming, and it is not far distant, when the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, floating together, will make it impossible for a gun to throw a bullet beyond its muzzle or for a soldier anywhere on the globe to lift his foot against the peace of the world unless the order is given in the English tongue."

Coming on the eve of the ninth anniversary today of the accession of King Edward to the throne, the remarks of Dr. Hill create a profound impression and tend to turn the thoughts of British people here toward a strengthening of the pleasant relations with the United States which the King during his reign has always sought to maintain.

Dr. Hill is to occupy the Marylebone pulpit every Sunday until the middle of September.

BUSINESS AND GOLF
KEEP MR. TAFT BUSY
AT BEVERLY TODAY

President Receives Cable of Congratulation From the Acting Governor-General of the Philippines.

CENSUS PLAN TOLD

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft carried out his plan to play golf today in a foursome with John Hays Hammond, C. N. Boardman and Gen. Adelbert Ames.

A cablegram was received by the President from W. Cameron Forbes, acting Governor-General of the Philippines, expressing appreciation of the new tariff bill. The cablegram reads as follows: "The Philippine commission wishes to express its thanks and appreciation on the success which has resulted in the supreme achievement of Aug. 5, and which opens the markets of the United States to the Philippine people. Let me add my personal congratulations that the obstacles to Philippine prosperity are now removed and we, your representatives here, will try to do our part in turning the privileges conceded to the greatest advantage to the Filipinos."

President Taft called in reply the following: "I thank you and your commission for your expression of congratulation on the passage of the Philippine section of the new tariff bill. It is a culmination of our united efforts which I am confident will result in great benefit to the Philippines and the people of the land."

Secretary Fred W. Carpenter, soon after his arrival at the executive offices set out to call upon the President at Burgess Point. After this conference, the President went to play golf at the Essex Country Club.

This afternoon, President and Mrs. Taft went for an automobile ride, after a meeting with the newspaper men.

President Taft is unable to escape wholly from the duties of his office while here. Sunday he denied the report that Secretary of the Navy George

RENEW BATTLE
AGAINST SPEAKER

Agitation in Opposition to the Power of Mr. Cannon Promises Greater Activity at Next Congress.

WASHINGTON—The anti Cannon fight in the House promises at the next session of Congress to redouble its force. Representative Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, who lost the chairmanship of the committee on insular affairs, will be in the thick of it.

During the past two years Mr. Cooper has fought the so-called "Reed rule," or, as they might more accurately be termed, the "Cannon rules" and incurred the Cannon displeasure long ago by attacks aimed constantly at the speaker's power.

Representative Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma will take a prominent part. Mr. Carter was dropped from the committee on Indian affairs, in which he was interested, and put on foreign affairs, about which he cares nothing.

NAVAL OFFICIALS
DUE HERE TODAY

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop and Maj.-Gen. George Elliott, commandant of the marine corps, are expected at the Charleston navy yard late this afternoon.

Tomorrow Assistant Secretary Winthrop will inspect the navy yard and the navy prison and Major General Elliott will look over the marine barracks. Both will also thoroughly inspect the battleship Illinois, which has gone out of commission and on which extensive repairs are to be started next week. It is expected that these duties will consume the entire day.

STANDARD OIL TAX
NEARLY DOUBLED

NEW YORK—Taxes on the Standard Oil Company's plant in Bayonne, N. J., have been increased by the new city assessor, Henry Hinz. Mr. Hinz has added \$7,000,000 this year and of the increase about two thirds has been levied on the Standard Oil plant. Last year the company was assessed at \$7,412,000 and this year \$13,125,078.

An increase of \$348,000 has been levied on the plant of the Tidewater Oil Company, which is said to be controlled by the Standard.

Col. Charles W. Fuller for the Standard Oil Company has filed a protest.

CAMBRIDGE COUNCIL TO MEET. The Cambridge city council will meet tonight to consider several orders for loans requested by the park commission.

ENDING OF STRIKE SOUGHT BY
KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN

KING GUSTAF V.

Ruler of Sweden, who has intervened in strike in an effort to bring about peace.

STOCKHOLM—King Gustaf and Queen Victoria of Sweden have intervened in the present strike in an endeavor to secure a peaceable settlement. His majesty sent a message to both parties, urging an early agreement and advising arbitration of the disputed questions.

King Gustaf's message has been read and approved by the cabinet.

The two heads of the warring factions, Director von Sydow of the employers and Senator Lindquist, president of the Federation of Trades Unions, have held a conference at the palace at the bidding of the King.

It is announced that the printers will strike today, and the National Labor Union issued a proclamation that, beginning this morning, every dray or other wagon whose driver is not wearing a union permit badge will be stopped by the strikers. Over 1000 telephone and telegraph employees will strike Wednesday.

The employers' association is paying



QUEEN VICTORIA.

Wife of monarch, who is urging her people to settle present trouble by arbitration.

out \$40,000 daily to support its members. The cash in the association's treasury is sufficient to keep up this support for three weeks, and when the funds in the treasury are exhausted the association has a reserve fund of \$4,500,000 which may be used. The strikers daily are receiving large contributions from Denmark, Norway, Finland, Roumania and Bulgaria.

Several of the factories that were idle the last half of last week resumed work today. Street cars are again running on almost a regular schedule.

Despite the tying up of the newspaper offices, there are many indications today of an early end to the strike. The leaders of the strike are making a valiant effort to stop desertions from the strikers' ranks and several serious clashes between the strikers themselves have resulted.

The city was without newspapers Sunday, the result of the printers joining the strike. Most of the newspaper offices issued small bulletins during the day.

IRRIGATION EXPERTS
ASK MR. BALLINGER
TO EXPLAIN MATTER

National Congress in Session at Spokane Presents Resolution Criticizing Secretary of the Interior.

ENDS NEXT FRIDAY

Will Discuss Waterways, the Reclamation of Land, Good Roads, Building of Homes, Forestry and Conservation.

SPOKANE, Wash.—A resolution demanding that Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger explain exactly his attitude toward the United States reclamation service and answer charges that he is inclined to turn over that branch of the government service to professional politicians, promises to make a historical session of the seventeenth annual national irrigation congress, which convened here today.

The presence of Secretary Ballinger, who is expected to take the rostrum and defend himself has added to the interest manifested in the congress. Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot is also here and will have something to say about land laws and their administration by technical lawyers.

Messrs. Ballinger and Pinchot are at odds. Since the former took charge of the department of the interior, the forest service, which is under the department of agriculture, and the interior department have not worked in harmony.

A few weeks ago Mr. Ballinger openly threw down the gauntlet to Mr. Pinchot in an interview charging that the chief forester was "trying to run the interior department."

The annual sessions of the national irrigation congress have been repeatedly marked by attacks on the secretary of the interior. Heretofore the attacks have always been made by the monopolistic interests. They were against Secretary Garfield and claimed that his policies

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PRINTER IN SCHOOLS
WILL INSTRUCT AND
DO TOWN JOB WORK

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—A practical printer as a member of the high school faculty and a printing plant which will do the town and school printing is the plan of the school committee of this place.

That more practical knowledge of trades may be obtained than that already given pupils through the industrial department, the committee has decided to get a printing press and engage a competent man to instruct the pupils in the use of it. The pupils will aid in turning out as much of the town and school work as can be done on the press.

Supt. Thomas E. Thompson is much interested in the plan. He said: "I think the idea will be a good one, and I see no reason why it should not work out successfully. To be a success a good man must be hired and that is the intention of the committee."

Mr. Thompson plans to have the machine set up in the old high school building on Wall street. Like work in the industrial department, the study of printing, Mr. Thompson says, will be made elective.

MIDDLESEX MEN
PROTEST UPHAM

WALTHAM, Mass.—Samuel C. Upham, who has been a county commissioner of Middlesex for more than 20 years, is to be a candidate for that office again this year. The term is for three years. For the first time in many years there will be strong opposition to Mr. Upham, because another section of the county wants to be represented on the board.

Samuel O. Staples and Charles J. McPherson, both of whom have served in the Legislature from Framingham, are said to be working hard for Mr. Upham's place.

PROFESSOR SEEKS
AIR VIEW OF MARS

FITCHBURG, Mass.—As a preliminary to his contemplated long flight upward to make a study at closer range of the planet Mars, Prof. David Todd of Amherst College and Mrs. Todd will ascend here Wednesday afternoon in the balloon Massachusetts.

Charles J. Glidden will be the pilot. It will be the first experience in a balloon ascension for the Todds and the first for any women from Fitchburg. Professor Todd will carry instruments for observation.

VETERANS TODAY
OPEN ENCAMPMENT

New Commander Is to Be Selected at the Forty-Third Annual Session of G. A. R. at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The forty-third annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic open today with delegations present from all parts of the country.

The first formal gathering was that of the Union ex-prisoners of war, who met in the Federation of Labor Hall. The national executive committee of this association will meet at the headquarters of the commander this evening.

Canvas villages are springing up in the parks and the boys of '01 will soon be playing the game of war under a soft-ened form of military rule.

Wednesday will be the feature day, when some 12,000 veterans will parade. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights there will be camp fires at which several men of national renown will speak. There will be four concerts at the Mormon tabernacle, where special music will be given by the tabernacle choir.

St. Louis and Atlantic City are the principal contestants for the next encampment. For commander-in-chief former Governor Van Sant of Minnesota and former Attorney-General William Ketcham of Indiana are mentioned.

PEACE PROSPECTS
BRIGHT IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Negotiations were resumed today with prospects brighter than ever for a settlement of the wage difficulty between the officials of the surface traction companies and representatives of their employees.

President Mitten of the Chicago City Railway Company is expected to make a definite compromise offer. This offer, it is said, will embody rewards for the older employees and incentives for cooperation of younger employees.

Simultaneously President Roach of the Chicago Railways Company will confer with the employees of his lines and is expected to make a similar offer.

PREPARE TO OPEN
BOSTON SCHOOLS

The work of preparing the Boston public schools for their opening on Wednesday, Sept. 8, is being rapidly pushed forward by the schoolhouse commissioners.

Just as soon as the papers are signed the commissioners will begin work in the building on Massachusetts avenue between Shawmut avenue and Washington street, which is to be the first trade school for girls to be operated by the city.

WINTHROP DECIDES
ON ERECTING TOWER
FOR WATER SUPPLY

WINTHROP, Mass.—Winthrop's water commission will commence work immediately on the new water tower to be erected on a lot to be chosen on Cottage Hill. There are four lots under consideration.

The lot will be decided upon within a few days and work begun on the 12-foot foundation of concrete as soon as the engineer's plans are perfected and bids for the construction can be advertised for and voted upon. This decision was taken by commissioners at their meeting Saturday night and became known today.

The consulting engineers for the plans are Whitman & Howard of Boston and Winthrop. The tower is to be of iron, 97 feet high above the foundation, 45 feet in diameter, and with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons of water, one day's supply.

The necessity for its erection will be even more apparent when the great amount of building in various sections of the town, now being begun, is completed. The supply of water will be more uniform than at present for all sections of Winthrop, and in time of fire it will be of great value. It is expected when the tower is completed that the insurance commissioners will restore the old lower rate to Winthrop residents.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY
FOR SIGNAL CORPS

The United States Veteran Signal Corps Association will hold its annual outing and business meeting tomorrow at Bass Point, Nahant. Several hundred members are expected at Otis wharf to leave at 11 a. m. President Charles L. Davis will call the business meeting to order at noon in the Relay House. A dinner will follow and in the afternoon an attractive program will be carried out.

In the evening signaling with torches will attract many United States signalmen along the coast.

The committee in charge includes the president, Secretary C. D. W. Marcy, Col. E. H. Haskell, Col. E. T. Cowell, Lieut. J. W. Brown.

OBALDIA SAILS FOR LONDON. PANAMA—Generoso Obaldia, son of President Obaldia, left Sunday by way of New York to assume his duties as secretary of the Panama legation in London.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

JAPANESE ACTION DUE TO CHINA'S NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

Mikado Is Ready to Proceed With Alterations on Antung-Mukden Railroad on Own Responsibility, and Is Prepared for Eventualities.

TOKIO—Japan's pronounced action in dealing with the Antung-Mukden railroad question between herself and China has been, in a measure, forecasted by the events which have been shaping themselves between the two empires for many months. The lack of solidarity between the two countries is evidenced by the characteristic procrastinating methods which China has utilized in dealing with Japan. These are the methods, remonstrance against which by the powers brought about the abolition of the old Tung-li Yamen and the establishment of the Wai-wu-pu or board of foreign affairs; but it seems to have been the thought of the Chinese government that Japan would not proceed to lengths without a concert of approval, which the condition of international affairs did not render likely.

The execution of the Japanese program in the Antung-Mukden railroad matter means much to Japan's policy in southern Manchuria. Under the Peking treaty of 1905 Japan was given the right to operate and improve, on a peace basis, the narrow gauge railroad built from Antung to Mukden during the war and as a war measure. This road connects the Manchurian capital with Antung, a town on the Manchurian side of the Yalu river, opposite the terminus of the Fusan-Seoul line on the other bank.

Japan, in fulfillment of this agreement has desired recently to construct a standard gauge railroad, and in order to do this has wished to alter the course somewhat, as it is not possible, from an engineering standpoint, it is claimed, to follow exactly the line of the narrow gauge. Japan also desires to appoint the station guards along the line, as is the case on the Southern Manchurian line. These concessions were held by the Japanese to be quite in accord with the spirit of the agreement of 1905, and far from excessive or over-reaching.

China, however, has met the advances of the Japanese government with a negative attitude which the Japanese have regarded as intentionally obstructive. As is not altogether unknown in Chinese diplomacy, there has been a multiplicity of councils in Peking, but the sum total of them all has been procrastination and negative action.

Japan, however, is prepared to proceed with the alterations on her own responsibility, and is prepared for any eventualities, which is taken as significant, in view of the fact that there are several hundred Chinese foreign-drawn troops stationed along the line. This attitude does not extend, however, to other matters in negotiation between Japan and China, which Japan is prepared to continue to confer upon amicably.

CHANGE IS MADE IN UGANDA LAW

Ordinance Enacted by Administration of Protectorate Regarding Transit of Goods Through That Country.

LONDON—The administration of the protectorate of Uganda has recently enacted an ordinance which makes important changes in the law relating to the transit of goods through the country, and which is of special interest to merchants engaged in trade with Uganda and the neighboring territories.

The ordinance is entitled "The Goods in Transit Ordinance, 1909," and its main provisions may be summarized as follows:—No export duty will be leviable on merchandise passing through the protectorate in transit; ivory passing through the protectorate, not in transit, must pay import and export duty without any deduction; no refund will be made of export duty paid on merchandise imported into the protectorate, and not declared in transit and passing through the protectorate; the export duty on rubber and hides imported into Uganda from the adjoining territories of German East Africa and the Belgian Congo, and not declared in transit, will be reduced by the amount of import duty proved to have been paid. The customs authority at the station of entry may require such proof as he thinks fit as to the description, place of origin, and value specified in the manifest, and, if such proof is not forthcoming to his satisfaction, may decline to allow the goods to pass as in transit. Any person who presents or signs any manifest upon which a false description of the merchandise, its place of origin, value, or otherwise is wilfully stated renders himself liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment of either kind not exceeding six months. The meaning of the phrase "in transit" is explained in the ordinance as applying to merchandise passing through the protectorate with ultimate exemption from import and export duty.

PAGEANT NEXT YEAR

CHESTER, Eng.—Chester is to have its historic pageant next year. The citizens are taking the matter up with enthusiasm, and a largely and influentially signed requisition has been presented to the mayor to convene a town's meeting on the subject, and it is fully anticipated that this proposal will be acceded to immediately the holiday season is over.

AT THE THEATERS

- BOSTON.**
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM—Annie Laurie.
- NEW YORK.**
AERIAL GARDENS—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"The Blue Bird."
BLISS—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Song."
DAILY'S—"The Blue Bird."
GARDY—"The House Next Door."
HARRISSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH & PROCTORS, Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Gay Hussars."
LIBERTY—"The Blue Bird."
LYCEUM—"The Morris of Marcus."
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Ringmaster."
WEBER'S—"The Circus."
- CHICAGO.**
GARRICK—"The Blue Bird."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Travelling Salesman."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
NATIONAL—"The Burgomaster."
POWERS—"The Circus."
STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

MANY PRIZES MAY YET BE WON IN FIELD OF AERONAUTICS

LODON—The inducements held out to inventors in the field of aeronautics are increasing in number and in money value. In France the prizes offered for aeroplane and airship record-breaking amount approximately to \$100,000 and in England to \$125,000.

The prizes offered in France include: A second prize of £1000, given by M. Deutsche for the cross-channel journey. Gordon-Bennett aviation cup of Aug. 28 next and £1000; Michelin prize of £4000 for the Paris-Clermont-Ferrand journey. Deutsche cup and £2400 for circling round Paris; Grand Prix de la Champagne (£4000), to be competed for at Rheims.

Speed prize at Rheims, £800, and four other prizes of £400 each at the Rheims aviation meeting.

In England the £25,000 in aviation prizes include: £10,000—London to Manchester in 24 hours, with not more than two stoppages. £4000 for the first all-British flight across the channel. £1000—One mile, all-British, flyer and pilot, closes April 6, 1910. Cup and £300—Five annual prizes for the man who, before sunset March 31 each year, shall have flown the greatest distance in the United Kingdom. Distance each year to be double that flown by previous holder.

£1000—London-Manchester. Payable at the rate of 45 pence per mile for first attempt exceeding 25 miles.

£2000—London-Manchester. Machine must be British built, and have an Antoinette engine.

£500—London-Manchester. British built engine.

In addition to these there are numerous prizes offered in Germany, one of which is £1000 for the first German aeroplane to fly in less than one hour from Frankfurt to Russelsheim and back.

ADVOCATES OILING OTTAWA STREETS

City Engineer and Controller Pleased With Toronto Style of Sprinkling—Favors the Swimming Baths.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Oil is favored for the streets here by City Engineer Ker, who has returned from Toronto, where he is in company with Controller Wilson looking into the question of oiling streets in place of sprinkling them.

Toronto employs that system and it is working very satisfactorily. The roads are dustless, flies and mosquitoes are minimized and there is no offensive odor. Mr. Ker is strongly in favor of some experiments and will report the matter to the board of control.

The controller and Mr. Ker also looked into the question of permanent swimming baths. Toronto is erecting one at a cost of \$47,000, and a fee of 10 cents is charged. In connection with this institution there is also a public laundry where hot water, soap and free use of irons and wringers are allowed.

VICTOR HUGO CELEBRATION.

PARIS—The dedication of a new statue of Victor Hugo, by Rodin, on Sept. 26, the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the "Story of the Centuries," is to be the occasion of a week's literary celebration to the memory of the novelist and poet.

Good Increase Shown in Population of Australia; Free Kindergarten for the State of Victoria

MELBOURNE, Vic., Australia.—The Free Kindergarten Union for the state of Victoria was launched under very auspicious circumstances recently in the Melbourne city hall. The hall was filled with a very fashionable and enthusiastic audience. The lord mayor of the city presided. There were also on the platform the state governor, Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, the state treasurer, the minister of education and prominent citizens. The Countess of Dudley, wife of the governor-general, came over specially from Sydney to address the meeting and delivered a very fine and telling address. Mrs. Champlin, who has been appointed instructor of the union, also addressed the meeting and explained that no form of education gave better and quicker returns than the free kindergarten.

PREMIER OF VICTORIA TO FIGHT CIGARETTE

The premier of the state of Victoria has determined to introduce drastic legislation this year to grapple with one of the greatest enemies of Australia, viz. the cigarette. The premier is in favor of absolute prohibition, and desires to make it illegal for any one to smoke cigarettes, or have them in their possession.

FEDERAL STATISTICS FOR COMMONWEALTH

The returns issued by the commonwealth statistics bureau for the quarter ending May 31, 1909, show the population of Australia to have increased by 20,478 persons, of which 10,736 were males, 9724 females. The greatest increase was in Victoria, where the gain was 6946; Queensland coming next with 6215. The total estimated population on March 31, 1907, was New South Wales 1,596,680, Victoria 1,278,120, Queensland 558,560, South Australia 409,288, western Australia 268,584, Tasmania 184,552. Grand total 4,295,784.

London Letter

Topics of interest gathered by the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON—When the contingents of the four powers, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy left the island of Crete (the embarkation taking place on July 26), the quay was decorated in honor of the occasion and expressions of gratitude were tendered by the Cretan authorities. The senior officers of the departing contingents replied, wishing the country prosperity and happiness.

It is reported that the new Greek cabinet is well-disposed toward Turkey—the premier declared his wish to maintain good relations with neighboring empire.

RECONSTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN NAVY

A committee was formed some time ago in Russia to assist in the reconstruction of the Russian navy, by raising subscriptions for the purpose. This committee has decided to order a large 500-ton submarine and a 36-knot mine-laying cruiser. The cruiser will be the nineteenth ship constructed for the Russian navy by means of private subscriptions. Count Orloff Dayvoff himself having given a million roubles, the total sum raised exceeding 18,000,000 roubles.

BRITISH PART IN BRUSSELS EXHIBITION

Two years ago the international exhibition committee was appointed to inquire into the grievances of British exhibitors in international exhibitions. The report of this committee resulted in the formation of a new permanent organization to deal with the matter. The "exhibitions branch" of the board of trade, as it has been designated, has undertaken the work of caring for British interests in the Brussels exhibition—the first time that the management of the British section has been officially undertaken.

The Prince of Wales is president of the royal commission for the exhibitions at Brussels, Rome and Turin, and is taking the greatest personal interest in the matter. The British section at Brussels will be so placed in the industrial building that it will be necessary to pass through it to visit the other foreign sections, and more than one third of the earlier space in the Machinery Hall has been secured. Here an interesting exhibit of working machinery will be on view. An important part of the work of this "exhibitions branch" of the board of trade is the effort they are making to insure the section being thoroughly representative of the manufacturing strength and commercial prestige of the United Kingdom.

BOOM AT PORTSMOUTH CUT BY DESTROYER

The attack by the destroyer Ferret on the boom defense at Portsmouth, which was postponed owing to a defect in the steering gear of the vessel, took place during the early hours of July 28. The massive hulks of timber eight or 10 feet long constituting the boom were held together by strong wire ropes, while on the outer side were long steel spikes. A few feet above the boom was stretched a three-inch wire hawser intended to sweep the decks of an attacking vessel. Below the water were other hawsers to foul the propellers and hinder progress generally.

The Ferret rushed at the obstruction at full speed, and to the surprise of the spectators who had assembled to witness the experiment passed easily through, having cut her way through timber hulks, wire hawsers and all obstructions without difficulty. The destroyer is being docked for examination and such repairs as may be necessary.

MEASURE PASSES SECOND READING IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON—What is termed the debate of the House of Lords on the second reading of the bill for constituting the union of South Africa was really no debate at all. Although all who spoke were not entirely at one on all the details of the bill, yet on the question of principle all were agreed, and, as the lord chancellor remarked, the debate was "unanimous."

The Earl of Crewe moved the second reading of the bill on Tuesday, July 27, and in so doing referred to it as a "bill which closes a chapter in the history of South Africa and begins a new one. It closes a chapter which has been varied and sometimes agitated, but on the whole not inglorious or unfruitful. It opens one in turning the first pages of which we feel hopes for the future which we believe in the circumstances to be justified."

The speeches from Lord Northcote, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the lord chancellor amounted to expressions of congratulation on the passage of the bill. The audience on this historic occasion was remarkable. On the steps of the throne among the members of his majesty's privy council was to be seen General Botha, who commanded the Boer forces during the South African war, and near by were Dr. Jameson, ex-premier of the Cape; J. X. Merriman, the present premier, and F. R. Moor, the premier of Natal. In the galleries to the right and left of the canopy of the throne were ex-President Steyn and Mrs. Steyn, Mrs. Botha, Mrs. Merriman and many others.

LIBRARIAN OF BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON—The recently appointed principal librarian at the British Museum, F. G. Kenyon, is the great authority on Browning, as it is fitting that a John Kenyon who introduced the poet to his future wife and Kenyon's cousin, Miss Barrett. It was Kenyon who was his host at Wimbledon, and it was he who, when the Brownings were in London again in 1856, offered them his London house, 39 Devonshire place. During his life, friendship had taken the practical form of an allowance from him of an annual \$300 "in order that they might be more free to follow their art for its own sake." In his will he left \$55,000 to the poet, "the largest legacy in a very generous will." John Kenyon's name figures on one of Browning's dedication pages.

ORDER LARGEST TYPE OF BALLOON

LONDON—The secretary of war, Mr. Haldane, recently announced in the House of Commons that the admiralty had ordered a rigid dirigible balloon of the largest type from the Vickers and that the government factory at Aldershot was busy with the construction of three non-rigid balloons and two aeroplanes for experimental purposes.

This is in accordance with the verdict given by the sub-committee appointed to consider aeroplaning, recommending rigid dirigible balloons for naval purposes, and non-rigid balloons for the army.

CANADA SELECTS WIRELESS POINTS

The object of arranging for the establishment of new wireless stations at Prince Rupert, Skidgate and Triangle Island, and ordering improvements to the existing ones at Victoria and Pachuca, is the reason for C. P. Edwards, Dominion superintendent of wireless, being in British Columbia, says the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

The new wireless stations at the three points mentioned above were projected over a year ago, and construction was to have commenced last spring. For some reason they were delayed, and are now about to be commenced. The improvements to the stations at Gonzales Hill and Pachuca will mean their increase in power from one kilowatt to three. This will mean that either station will be able to pick up ocean liners from 600 to 800 miles out at sea.

Mr. Edwards, before taking up the appointment of Dominion wireless superintendent, a position which he took over from Cecil Doute, was chief operator on the Marconi transatlantic service. Upon his return from Prince Rupert he will make an inspection of the British Columbia wireless stations already established.

PASSENGERS ON LINER SEE AURORA AUSTRALIS

The passengers on the Aberdeen liner Pericles, bound from London, Eng., to Australia had a magnificent and brilliant view of the Aurora Australis on May 14 and 15. All night it was visible, and those on board who had never witnessed one before were struck with its magnificence and beauty. The pencils of light coming from a point near the south magnetic pole could only be likened to the rays coming from thousands of searchlights, and as they reached the zenith, turned into a deep blood red.

PUBLISH NEW DESIGN FOR AUSTRALIAN FLAG

The commonwealth of Australia has just published the new design of the Australian flag. The principal point of variation is made in the shape of the stars; they now have seven points, instead of six as formerly. The six points in each star in the original flag denoted the six states, the extra point now added is to represent the territories of the commonwealth.

CONSIDERATION OF FINANCE BILL HAS BEEN POSTPONED

House of Commons Delays Action on Tariff and Takes Up Important Measures to Which Government Is Pledged—All-Night Sessions.

LONDON—The consideration of the finance bill has been postponed for probably two weeks in order to get through the other bills to which the government is pledged.

The last sitting was an all-night one not concluding until after 7 o'clock in the morning. Clause 8 (exemptions from reversion duty and allowances) was under discussion and it was after 4 in the morning before the ministerialists could force it through by closure.

Despite the protests of the opposition clause 9, which deals with the recovery of reversion duty was entered upon, the government announcing, through Mr. Haldane that they intended to carry the clause during the sitting, no matter how protracted it might prove. The amendments were steadily voted down for the most part, though one or two of minor importance were accepted, and again by the aid of the closure the clause was finally carried.

The two chief causes of the evil of all-night sitting are the existence of lawyers, who are unwilling to forego the morning's briefs for the calls of Parliament, and second, the non-payment of the members at Westminster. The paid M. P. would be reasonably expected to work from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; the unpaid legislator—business man or barrister—earns his private income in the morning and frames his country's laws after sunset, and sometimes up to sunrise.

The proceedings are, however, conducted with a maximum of humor and good feeling, considering the irritable condition of the members through want of sleep, and so what Lord Salisbury once called "the dreary drip of dilatory declamation" is allowed to go on.

That the recent prolonged sittings are not exceptional is made evident when certain instances that occurred under Mr. Balfour's leadership in 1896 are recalled. One especially is noteworthy—May 21-22, which commenced at 3 in the afternoon and ended the following afternoon at 1:30. A record-breaker was that of July 19-20, 1904, which opened at 2 p. m. and did not close for over 25 hours.

BEST WINTER SALE OF WOOL

Brisbane Prices Five Per Cent Better Than Realized During April—The Governor-General Making Tour.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Aus.—The Earl of Dudley, the governor-general, in his tour through the back-lands in Queensland is rapidly getting into touch with every class in the state.

The announcement made by the state premier, the Hon. W. Kedston, of his determination to carry out his policy, has already had some effect in holding the allegiance of some of his weak-kneed supporters.

What has been described as the best winter sale of wool in Australia was recently held here, and in the opinion of buyers the exhibition of wool was the finest ever offered in the world in one lay. British, continental, United States, Japanese and Australian houses were represented, but the chief operators were from the States and Germany. Prices were 5 per cent better than were realized at the April sale.

Reports from Thursday island state that there is great improvement in the pearling industry there, as the shell is realizing better prices in the London market.

DELIGHTED WITH RECEPTION CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE—Recently there was read in the Chamber of Deputies a telegram from Talaat Bey, the leader of the parliamentary deputation now in England, stating that the reception in London of the deputies had surpassed all expectations. The reading of the telegram was greeted with great applause.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have decided to give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from our regular rates to any one presenting this advertisement which we have running in the Monitor. We will give special attention to each customer, and the very best photographs it is possible to make.

Elmer Chickering
Leading Photographer.
21 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

"THE CROWN HAS IT"
Remember the word BATHODORA—that isn't hard; and remember that Bathodora softens hard water. It will prove a good friend. Keep it in mind.

BATHODORA
our snow-pure powder. Shake in the bath. It's a delightful cleanser.
Sold Everywhere.
Send 4c. (stamps) postage to Dept. X for sample of Bathodora and our Book—let describing its uses.
Crown Perfumery Co., of London.
30 East 20th St., New York.

SALESROOM FOR VICTOR Instruments
And RECORDS. Buy Direct from SOL. BLOOM
366 Fifth Ave., New York.
141 West 34th St., New York.
141 E. Broad St., Philadelphia.
Opp. Hotel Rudolf, Atlantic City.
Mail orders solicited, send for catalogue.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER OPINION.
BERLIN—German newspaper comment on the recent naval debate in the House of Commons clearly indicates that Germans absolutely refuse to acknowledge the necessity of British naval supremacy, and expresses their belief that the British talk about limitation of armaments is but a cunning method of maintaining British naval supremacy without incurring additional expenditure.

WATER SUPPLY INCREASED WATER BILLS

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.
Alfred Vischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology.
AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.
41 Broadway, New York

Leading Events in Athletic World

CHAMPIONS CLOSE UP ON PITTSBURG IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia and St. Louis Are Having a Close Battle for First Place in the Second Division.

NEW YORK IS LOSING

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	68	27	.716
Chicago	60	30	.688
New York	54	37	.593
Cincinnati	48	43	.526
Philadelphia	43	53	.448
St. Louis	40	53	.432
Brooklyn	35	61	.365
Boston	28	71	.288

SATURDAY'S GAMES.
Pittsburg 6, Boston 4.
Pittsburg 3, Boston 1.
New York 7, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 0.

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Pittsburg.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

While there has not been any change in the positions of the National League clubs during the past week, the margin separating Chicago from Pittsburg for first place has been greatly reduced, and Philadelphia and St. Louis are having a close battle for first place in the second division. These now appear to be the only two questions remaining to be settled in the championship series, as the other clubs seem to be firmly entrenched in their present places.

The loss of Wagner's services to Pittsburg has been greatly felt. Albatrichio has been playing a strong game in his place, fielding and hitting as well as most of the shortstops in the league, but he is far and away behind the great Wagner in every department of the game, and the hit that has often broken up a game in favor of Pittsburg has been greatly missed during the past week. Wagner has again appeared in uniform and it is greatly to be hoped that he will soon be able to play his position regularly. He is undoubtedly the greatest ball player the game has ever produced and it would be cause for regret should he be lost to the game at a time when he was playing his best game and still seemed good for a number of years.

The champions are now playing a great game of baseball and have succeeded in cutting down Pittsburg's apparently sure lead until they are within easy striking distance of first place. The loss of Chance early in the season was a great blow to the team, and if they lose the pennant this year, it will be due largely to his being out of the game. No team in the league shows such great inside playing as Chicago displays, and with the pitching staff working as well as at present, the club will push Pittsburg to its utmost. Saturday there was but .001 of a point difference in the relative positions of Pittsburg and Chicago at the same time a year ago.

New York appears to be out of the race for first place this year. The services of Donlin and Bresnahan have been greatly missed and Mathewson seems to be the only pitcher on the team that can be depended upon to win his game with regularity. This team can now do no better than win third place and it will be hard pressed to get that by Cincinnati, a team made up of some of the best looking recruits that have broken into the big league in years.

St. Louis is giving Philadelphia a hard fight for fifth place. It held the position for a day last week by a small margin and is still within easy striking distance. Philadelphia has been the biggest disappointment of the year in the National League and a radical change in the management will be necessary before a possible champion can be produced. St. Louis is playing some fine baseball and another year should find it making a hard fight for a place in the first division.

AMERICAN ASS'N STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis	65	49	.570
Milwaukee	64	50	.563
Louisville	59	54	.522
Columbus	58	55	.512
St. Paul	54	57	.486
Kansas City	51	57	.472
Toledo	51	59	.460
Indianapolis	51	63	.447

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Louisville 2, Kansas City 0.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 4, Toledo 2.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 1.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Toledo 3, St. Paul 2.
St. Paul 1, Toledo 0.
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 4.
Indianapolis 3, Louisville 2.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 2.
Columbus 7, Minneapolis 5.

BOSTON BUYS A CATCHER.

CANTON, O.—William Bairden, Canton's star catcher, has been purchased by the Boston National club at a high figure.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB ON CRUISE

Biggest Event in American Yachting World Started at Newport This Morning and Ends Saturday.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Although the cruise of the New York Yacht Club has been nominally instituted since last Thursday activities have so far been confined to races off Newport and local functions, which, however keen and brilliant, are no substitute for the sportsmanlike events which are to follow. Today the first day's run of the eastward annual cruise started at 9:50 and tonight the big squadron will lie at anchor in the harbor of Vineyard Haven. Leaving there on Tuesday the run around the cape will be made and the fleet will then lay its course direct for Portland, Me. From Portland after three days of cruising and racing in Maine waters the fleet will reach Bar Harbor, where it will disband.

The New York Yacht Club, whose cruise is the red letter event of the season for the yachting world, sailed its first cruise 53 years ago, in 1854. The important race of the event was sailed from off this port over a course from off Fort Adams around the bell buoy off Block Island and return, a distance of 45 miles. The \$500 prize was won by the sloop Marie.

The second annual cruise sailed the following year from Glen Cove to a mark off Throgs point, thence to Matinecock point and return, a distance of 25 miles.

The first voyage of the New York squadron around the cape was sailed 38 years ago, in 1871. This cruise was participated in jointly by the New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs, the latter organization then being but one year old. The start was made from here. At Swampscott, Mass., where the finish was held, a joint regatta was participated in by the clubs.

This year's cruise, from its auspicious opening, promises to be a most notable one. On Friday the far famed race for the Astor cups was held off here, the sloop Avenger carrying away all the honors because the Queen laid to give her an inordinate amount of time allowance. The Avenger won last year and the opinion is voiced in responsible quarters that she will go on winning this trophy until Herreshoff builds a better boat than the one which he hoped would take the prize this year, the Adventurer.

On Saturday nine yachts started in the annual competition for the cup given by King Edward VII. to the New York Yacht Club. A moderate southwesterly wind held true throughout the race, which was held over the famous Block Island course, 38 miles in length. The Istalena won the trophy, beating the Avenger, last year's winner, the Queen, winner in 1907, and many other famous racers. The honor in winning the King's cup is a very great one. It does not become the property of the winner, but is held "forever," according to the terms of gift set down by the donor, King Edward, by the New York Yacht Club. Schooners of over 60 and sloops of over 50 feet waterline are the only eligibles for the trophy.

The following are the more important of the sailing directions published by the regatta committee to govern the cruise: Newport to Vineyard Haven, Monday, Aug. 9.—From Brenton Reef light vessel to West buoy (red, No. 2), leaving Vineyard Sound light vessel to port and the buoys marking Lucas shoal and Middle Ground to starboard; 37 miles.

Vineyard Haven to Portland—Tuesday, Aug. 10.—From East Chop buoy (black, No. 23), leaving Cross Rip light vessel to starboard, Handkerchief light vessel to port, Shoefield light vessel to starboard, Pollock Rip light vessel to port, Pollock Rip Shoals light vessel to starboard, finishing at Portland light vessel, leaving it to port; 152 miles.

Portland to Rockland—Thursday, Aug. 12.—From whistle buoy off Half Way rock through either Mussel Ridge channel or Two Bush channel to Rockland, finishing when Owlhead light bears west; 54 miles.

Rockland to Brookline—Friday, Aug. 13.—From a mark one mile northeast from Breakwater light, through Eggemoggin Reach, to Brookline, finishing off Red Spar buoy No. 6, leaving buoy to port; 25 miles.

Brookline to Bar Harbor—Saturday, Aug. 14.—Cruise to off North Point on Swan island. Squadron run from black buoy No. 1, off North Point, leaving Block Island and Bakers island on port hand, to Bar Harbor, finishing off eastern end of Round island; 122 miles.

NATIONAL ROWING CHAMPIONS.

ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLES.

William Moroff, Nassau B. C.

QUADRUPEL SENIORS.

Nassau Boat Club.

SENIOR SINGLES.

Fred Fessell, Harlem B. C.

SENIOR FOUR-OAR.

Ottawa Rowing Club.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLES.

E. B. Butler, Argonaut B. C.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

J. W. O'Neill, St. Mary's.

SENIOR EIGHTS.

New York Athletic Club.

ALLOWS OPTION TO LAPSE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The option on Infielder Cranston of the Memphis team, and until recently leading batter of the Southern League, has been allowed to expire by President Dovey of the Boston Nationals. Acting for Brooklyn, Larry Sutton has commenced negotiations for that player. Sutton is also after other Southern League players.

MANY EVENTS ARE OFFERED MARKSMEN AT NATIONAL MEET

Cadet Corps Will Be Admitted to Regimental and Company Matches for the First Time.

MANY PRIZES UP

CAMP PERRY, O.—Preparations are now practically completed for the national rifle shooting tournament which starts here today and will not be concluded until Sept. 4. The program will include the seventh annual matches under the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, the twenty-seventh annual matches of the National Rifle Association, the sixth annual matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association, the first annual matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association, and the regular annual competition of the Ohio National Guard.

The opening event will be the three days' completion of the Ohio National Guard, open only to members of the Ohio National Guard.

Next come the matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association, which will take up much of the time between Aug. 9 and 19. The Ohio State Association will hold 13 matches that will be open only to its members and members of the Ohio National Guard, to be followed by 28 matches, which will be open to all comers, and which, therefore, make the competition in effect a national tournament.

The contests that are open to everybody include matches at 200, 300 and 600 yards, and revolver matches at 25 and 50 yards. In conjunction with the 41 matches of the Ohio Association and under the auspices of that body will be held the six matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association. These are open only to individuals from the military and naval forces of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.

The national team matches, the national individual rifle matches and the national individual pistol matches of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice and the 17 matches of the National Rifle Association will follow the preliminary events. The national board has set aside Aug. 20 and 21 as preliminary practice days, whereas the shooting will begin in earnest on the morning of Aug. 23 and continue until all the contests have been decided.

The greatest interest is felt in the national team match, which is open to teams of riflemen from two branches of the army (cavalry and infantry), the navy, the marine corps, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Military Academy and the organized militia and naval militia of the several states and territories. The contest involves slow, rapid and skirmish fire at 200, 600, 800 and 1000 yards, the United States service rifle being used. The contesting teams are divided into different classes according to the showing they made in the last previous national shoot and there are a great number of monetary prizes in all these different classes. What might be denominated the first prizes range from \$350 to \$450 each, the awards that correspond in a sense to second prizes carry purses of from \$250 to \$350 each, the thirds range from \$175 to \$300 and the fourth group of awards varies from \$150 to \$250 each. In addition each member of a winning team will receive a bronze medal.

The national individual match is open to individuals from all the branches of the army, navy and marine corps as above outlined, and militiamen from all states and territories as well as members of the National Rifle Association of America and its affiliated clubs. The conditions of this contest prescribe: One skirmish run, 200 yards rapid fire, 200 yards slow fire, 600 yards slow fire, 800 yards slow fire and 1000 yards slow fire.

The national pistol match is open to persons with the same qualifications required in the individual rifle match. The pistol competition involves slow, timed and rapid fire. For slow fire there is allowed 20 seconds to each shot; 10 shots at 75 yards with no sighting shots. For timed firing 20 seconds is allowed for each score of five shots, and there are required 10 shots at 25 yards and 10 shots at 50 yards with no sighting shots. In rapid fire eight seconds is allowed for each score of five shots and the stint is 10 shots at 15 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards, with no sighting shots.

One of the most interesting exhibitions of marksmanship will be given in a novel skirmish match which is open to teams from the military, naval and militia services, each team consisting of a captain and two squads of one corporal and seven privates each. The targets used in this contest represent kneeling figures and the ammunition per man, advance from a point beyond 1000 yards, alternately advancing and firing at the command of the captain of the team, the targets being in the meantime exposed and withdrawn at frequent intervals to simulate the movements of hostile soldiers in actual warfare.

HAS AGAIN RETURNED TO GAME.



H. CHANDLER EGAN.
One of the best western golfers.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN. AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Bat. Ave.
Collins, Philadelphia	.346
Cobb, Detroit	.344
Lajoie, Cleveland	.333
Crawford, Detroit	.313
Lord, Boston	.312
Gossler, Boston	.301
Bailey, St. Louis	.290
Lord, Boston	.286
Speake, Boston	.285
Parent, Chicago	.284
Cris, St. Louis	.282

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS.

	Runs.
Cobb, Detroit	65
Bush, Detroit	65
Lord, Boston	59
Crawford, Detroit	58
Collins, Philadelphia	52
McIntyre, Detroit	51
Speake, Boston	46
Dougherty, Chicago	46
Engle, New York	46
Baker, Philadelphia	46

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS.

	S. B.
Cobb, Detroit	31
Collins, Philadelphia	31
Bush, Detroit	31
Dougherty, Chicago	27
Lord, Boston	27
Morality, Detroit	20
Speake, Boston	19
Parent, Chicago	18
Elberfeld, New York	18
Austin, New York	18

TEN LEADING BATSMEN. NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Bat. Ave.
Wagner, Pittsburg	.337
Gratt, Pittsburg	.333
Mitchell, Cincinnati	.323
Jacobsch, Philadelphia	.320
Leach, Pittsburg	.314
Myers, New York	.307
Zimmerman, Chicago	.306
Chase, Chicago	.306
Hoblitzel, Cincinnati	.302
Clarke, Pittsburg	.298

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS.

	Runs.
Leach, Pittsburg	76
Clarke, Pittsburg	61
Wagner, Pittsburg	59
Evers, Chicago	52
Konert, St. Louis	52
Harben, Pittsburgh	49
Byrne, St. Louis	49
Mitchell, Cincinnati	49
Shoemaker, Cincinnati	49
Grant, Philadelphia	49

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS.

	S. B.
Bescher, Cincinnati	30
Wagner, Pittsburg	29
Murray, New York	27
Maize, Philadelphia	27
Byrne, St. Louis	21
Chance, Chicago	20
Grant, Philadelphia	20
Evers, Chicago	19
O'Hara, New York	19
Bates, Philadelphia	19

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lynn	51	31	.619
Brookton	54	36	.600
Worcester	52	39	.571
Fall River	49	49	.500
Newark	51	41	.556
New Bedford	37	53	.411
Lawrence	31	60	.341
Lowell	29	62	.319

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Fall River 4, Lynn 3.
Lynn 3, Fall River 0.
Brookton 4, New Bedford 3.
New Bedford 3, Brookton 0.
Graverville 3, Worcester 2.
Worcester 7, Haverhill 2.
Lawrence 3, Lowell 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	57	41	.582
Buffalo	53	49	.520
Providence	49	47	.510
Newark	50	48	.510
Toronto	49	49	.500
Montreal	47	52	.475
Jersey City	44	53	.454
Baltimore	46	56	.451

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Montreal 3, Providence 1.
Newark 2, Rochester 1.
Jersey City 4, Toronto 5.
Jersey City 10, Toronto 5.

THREE SWIM HULL GUT.

Three men, James B. Green, the Olympic swimmer of Brookline; L. Hooper of Hingham and Kenneth Hlodgett, 16 years old, of Crow point, Hingham, swam the Hull gut recently. They started at the Beacon at Windmill point and swam directly across to Pedocks island. The tide was with the men on their way over, and Green gave the other two a slight handicap. Green's time going over was between five and six minutes. Green also swam back and had a hard time finishing, as the tide was against him. His time back was 10m. 2s. The feat was witnessed by a great crowd.

EASTERN CLUBS HAVE DONE BEST IN THE AMERICAN

Philadelphia and Boston Have Gained Much on the Detroit Champions and the Race Becomes Closer.

CLEVELAND DROPS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	62	38	.620
Philadelphia	60	40	.600
Boston	59	44	.573
Cleveland	52	49	.515
Chicago	48	51	.485
New York	47	52	.475
St. Louis	35	65	.350
Washington	30	72	.294

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Boston 3, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.
New York 5, Cleveland 2.
Washington 6, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY.

Chicago at Boston.
Philadelphia at Philadelphia (2 games).
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

The past week was a very good one for the eastern clubs in the American league championship series. All of them have more than held their own with the western teams, with the exception of Washington, which has been easy for all opponents with the exception of Cleveland, that club always having difficulty in winning from the weakest nine in the league.

Philadelphia and Boston have shown up remarkably strong during the past week. The former more than held its own with Cleveland and has won and lost one game to Detroit. The team made a big gain on the lead which Detroit held when it started its eastern trip and should it continue at its present fast clip, it will surprise no one to see Mack's men in first place before the present western trip is over.

Boston's showing during the past week was much better than the most enthusiastic supporter could have hoped for. Four games were played with the Detroit champions and three of them were victories. The local players showed remarkable strength at the bat, did some very fast fielding and the pitchers held Detroit batters to very few hits. Crawford and Cobb seemed to be the only champions that could do anything in the hitting line. The Boston team closed the week with two clean-cut victories over Chicago, a very good record considering the fact that Chicago had been showing remarkable strength on the present trip.

While Detroit still holds first place by a narrow margin, it is very evident that the champions are not playing as good baseball this trip as was shown by them the first of the season. The pitching staff is about as strong as ever and Crawford and Cobb are playing the best ball in the American League; but the nine is decidedly weak at second base and in the catching department.

The services of Schaeffer and Schmidt have been sadly missed and unless the team is strengthened in these places it will have the hardest time it ever had to retain its championship. Jennings, Crawford and Cobb are all that make it a first-place team, and they must have more help than they are getting just now if they are to remain on top.

New York has shown a decided improvement during the week. The team seems to have regained much of the form displayed during the first of the season. The pitchers are showing a marked improvement and the club fielding and batting is much better. While this team can hardly be considered strong enough for a first-division place, both Cleveland and Chicago will have to show much improvement if they are going to keep New York below fifth.

NOTES

The Istalena won the King's cup in the New York Yacht Club races Saturday, covering the 38 miles in 5h. 6m. 25s. The Avenger was second in 5h. 17m. 33s.

The Merrimack Valley Country Club golf team won its match against the Oakley Country Club Saturday for the team championship of the Massachusetts Golf Association by 4 to 2. The series now stands 5 to 4 in favor of the former.

The H. Y. C. won the Chester I. Campbell prize for motor boats on the Charles River Saturday, covering 11½ miles in 31m. 4s. The Avia won in class B and the P. D. Q. in class C.

Myopia H. won its polo match against the Point Judith team Saturday for the Rhode Island cup by 14 goals to 13½. Meadowbrook won the senior championship by defeating New Haven 6 to 3.

WANT MAYHEW AS COACH.

BROOKLYN—The Boys' High School eleven of this city wants John E. Mayhew, the famous Brown University all-round athlete, and picked two years ago as a member of the all-American football team, as coach. It was expected that Donnelly, the old Trinity athlete, would coach the team, but Donnelly is to coach elsewhere.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

The midsummer tournament of the National Freight Traffic Golf Association recently held at Fox Hills provided a program which in many respects was a model of excellence for club and association events where it is desired to keep all players busy. The organization has membership in almost every state and, to quote from the constitution: "Its object shall be to hold golf tournaments with a view of encouraging a better acquaintance among traffic men of America who are directly connected with the freight traffic interests of industrial and railroads."

The committee in announcing the conditions of the week's tournament states: "Golf is no longer looked upon merely as a pastime. Business men have been keen to discover the benefits to be derived from the outdoor exercise together with the enjoyment obtained from an occasional round of the links. It is the 'business man' who, looking for moderate and invigorating exercise, has created the conditions whereby golf courses have been generally established throughout the country. The feature of sociability in golf is one that offers much of consequence, especially when cultivated between those whose business affairs are mutual, because of the advantages which are gained through a closer acquaintance."

Aside from the qualification for match play of the first 16 on the first day, the program provided for a match play competition against bogey only open to those who have failed to qualify, as follows: "In connection with qualifying round there will be a match play handicap against bogey, and symms will be barred from this event, so as not to interfere with the medal play. Contestant returning the best card in this event will receive a silver trophy, the 16 qualifying for match play not being eligible."

On the second day, in addition to the match play, there was a one-day tournament for those who did not qualify, as follows: "On this day there will be a one-day tournament, 18 holes, for those who do not qualify in the lowest 16 for the championship. The 16 lowest net scores, medal play, handicap, quality, cards will be matched by draw by tournament committee and winner determined by handicap match play without further play by contestants. This event may be played

IRRIGATION EXPERTS ASK MR. BALLINGER TO EXPLAIN MATTER

(Continued from Page One.)

prevented the development of the West. On the side of the secretary of the interior had always been ranged the small ranchers, the water users and the men who colonized the various irrigation projects.

This year the situation is reversed. The secretary of the interior is on the defensive as usual, but this time it is the water users and the homesteaders who are the aggressors, and the "interests" that are behind Mr. Ballinger.

The substance of the charge the water users make against Secretary Ballinger is that he has overturned the spirit of the Roosevelt policies pertaining to conservation and reclamation. He will be asked to explain the Grand Valley, Col., transaction. The government had entered into contracts with the settlers whereby the latter were to construct a part of the irrigation ditches and receive "cooperative" certificates giving them rights under the Grand valley project.

Mr. Ballinger asked the attorney-general if these contracts were not illegal, and Mr. Wickensham replied that they were. The contracts were canceled. Some arrangements will probably be made for the protection of the settlers under these contracts. Meanwhile the charge is made that agents of some "interests" have been circulating among the settlers, telling them that their certificates are illegal and offering to buy them for next to nothing.

One of the most peculiar features of this Grand valley matter is that two United States senators knew that Attorney-General Wickensham would declare the certificates illegal two weeks before his decision was made public. Mr. Ballinger will be asked what interest these two had in that decision above the interests of the Grand valley settlers.

The congress is held for the discussion of problems of reclaiming arid and swamp lands, good roads, forestry, deep waterways, home building and the conservation of the country's natural resources, and will conclude next Saturday. George E. Barstow of Texas presides.

Among the 4000 delegates are representatives from every state and territory in the Union and the provinces in Canada, 30 delegates from Europe, the southern republics and the Orient, also several cabinet officers, officials of the United States forestry and reclamation services, railroad presidents, bankers, engineers, farmers, orchardists and truck gardeners.

Various stages of the development of the Pacific Northwest will be shown by elaborate floats and other devices in two parades of progress and a march in review of the industrial and irrigation army. 10,000 men and 35 bands of music, in Riverside avenue tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

The electrical illuminations will be the most pretentious ever attempted in this part of the West. There will also be exhibitions of 14 methods of supplying moisture to the land by artificial means and exhibits of products.

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Two.)

CANADA'S WHEAT SUPPLY IS LIGHT

According to returns to the trade and commerce department at Ottawa in July the visible supply of wheat in Canada amounted to about 1,862,738 bushels, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. This, in comparison with previous years, is regarded as small.

The returns include wheat held at terminal and eastern transfer elevators, and considering the lateness of the season, may be fairly considered as the visible wheat supply in the Dominion.

Of this quantity 651,000 is held in the elevators at Fort William and 257,000 in the elevators at Goderich. As compared with the total of last year's crop available for export, the elevator holdings are regarded as below the average.

MUSICAL NAMES IN YORK RECORDS

A correspondent reports the finding of a decidedly curious name in one of the records of York during the reign of Elizabeth—Marmaduke Clarionett. It sounds like a character in a latter day burlesque, says Notes and Queries.

In present day directories names recalled by musical instruments, such as Bugler, Trumpeter and Hornblower are to be met with, but the York family of Clarionetts had no known representative in the England of today. Presumably Trumper, the name of one of the most famous of the Australian cricketers, is a contraction of Trumpeter.

WOMAN PRAISES PATRIOTISM IN U. S.

At the recent meeting of the national council in Seattle, Mrs. Flo Jameson Miller of Wilmington, Ill., who was elected corresponding secretary, spoke on the subject of "Practical Patriotism," says the Decatur Review. It is no more important for the President of the United States, in taking his office, to vow fidelity to the constitution than for the teacher in the humblest backwoods school. Patriotism in this country, she thought is not on the decline.

BUSINESS AND GOLF KEEP MR. TAFT BUSY

(Continued from Page One.)

von L. Meyer would be the next minister to England.

Mr. Meyer is considered the best business man of the Taft cabinet, and as such has marked out a course for himself that should make his name memorable in naval annals if he carries out his plans. Three boards of investigation, appointed by Secretary Meyer and drawn from all branches of the naval service, are making a fundamental study of naval problems, and it will be months, if not years, before the reports of all are received by Secretary Meyer.

It is the ambition of Secretary Meyer to make such permanent improvements in naval administration that the whole department may be run henceforth as a smooth working business machine.

After his return from an automobile ride which he took immediately on leaving the church the President invited the newspaper correspondents to his home, where he made a number of important announcements.

Rufus N. Elwell of Exeter, president of the Rockingham County Republican Club and former speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, is the first man to attempt to reach President Taft with a political invitation. Mr. Elwell approached Secretary Carpenter today with a request that he be permitted an interview with the President to invite him to an outing of the club to take place at Hampton Beach or Canobie lake.

Secretary Carpenter proposed that Mr. Elwell write a letter conveying the purpose of his request, when the matter will be taken up formally with Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft has several matters of official business before him this week. He is going to take up and dispose of the matter of census supervisors throughout the entire United States. The secretary of commerce and labor, Mr. Nagle, and the director of census, Mr. Durand, are coming to Beverly the latter part of the week, bringing with them a list of names, and by the time they leave the President hopes to announce his position.

The President has fixed finally upon the policy he will pursue with reference to census appointments in the South. In the states which are solidly Democratic the President will divide the appointments equally among the Democrats and Republicans. He will insist that the appointees shall not be active partisans, however, but capable men.

President Taft is giving serious consideration to the situation between Japan and China over the Mukden-Antung railroad. The President definitely has decided that he will not make any appointments to the bench of the customs court provided for in the new tariff bill. While authorizing the court, Congress failed to make an appropriation for the judges or any other officials. There was objection on the part of the senators to the \$10,000 salaries fixed for the judges, and when the appropriation was under consideration in the urgent deficiency bill, the figure was cut to \$7000.

If the President should appoint judges under present conditions he would have to fix their salary. This he does not wish to do.

As to the objection that a \$10,000 salary would give the customs judges a greater compensation than that enjoyed by the United States circuit court judges, the President is said to feel that the higher figures should prevail in both cases.

Mr. Taft has turned the task of selecting five experts to form a tariff commission under the new law bodily over to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. Secretary MacVeagh is expected in Beverly the latter part of the week. Postmaster-General Hitchcock is expected to accompany the secretary of the treasury on his visit.

President Taft told several of his callers that he did not expect to do any active work on his message to Congress until after he returns to Washington in November.

Several of the cabinet members are working on the details of the various provisions, and will report their conclusions to the President.

Thousands of automobilists, bicyclists, trolley riders and pedestrians besieged Burgess Point hoping to get a glimpse of the President Sunday.

Hundreds, though, saw him enter and leave the First Parish Church, Unitarian. His daughter Helen accompanied him. Preceded by the President's military aid, Captain Butt, and followed by secret service men, the President and Miss Taft were ushered into the minister's pew.

The President was dressed in a gray suit, light silk waistcoat, dark bow tie and straight brimmed straw hat. Miss Taft was also very simply dressed in plain white linen. Her hat was a broad-brimmed green straw, with moss roses.

The pulpit was filled by the Rev. Augustus M. Lord of Providence, R. I. After the service the President took an automobile ride. On finding that Charley was late, he learned that his son had been marooned out in the bay for fully half an hour. Lieut. Roger Williams, commander of the President's yacht, the Sylph, despatched a motor boat to offer assistance.

In the evening the President went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Taft, her sister, Mrs. More; his daughter Helen, and Robert, his son.

The only caller at the Taft home Sunday was Judge Howland of Cincinnati, who is passing the summer at Little Boar's Head, N. H.

MR. ROOSEVELT LEAVES NAIIVASHA. NAIIVASHA, British East Africa—Col. Theodore Roosevelt left Naiivasha today for Kenya, accompanied by Kermit Roosevelt and Prof. Edmund Heller. Major Mearns and Professor Loring will remain here a few days.

TEXAS EDITOR ON COW PONY BEARS LETTER TO PRESIDENT

Starts on Unparalleled Ride to Washington From San Antonio With Invitation From Thousands of Texans to the Chief Executive to Pay Visit to Their State



ED S. O'REILLY, TEXAS EDITOR.

Now on his way from San Antonio to Washington with an invitation to President Taft to visit Texas. He will undertake to ride all the distance on the cow pony Aransas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Bearing the greeting and invitation from thousands of Texans to President Taft, Ed S. O'Reilly, editor of the San Antonio Light and Gazette, in full cowboy regalia, bade adieu to over 5000 enthusiastic San Antonians Saturday afternoon en route to Washington. The start was made from in front of the historic Alamo. A little preliminary strain of "San Antonio" cheers and a cavalcade of cowboys with O'Reilly in the lead cantering down the street sum up the details of the occasion.

To ride to Washington and present an invitation to President Taft was an idea that impressed O'Reilly very favorably as soon as it had been conceived. He has to reach Washington not later than the 4th or 5th of October. Were it not that he is riding a cow pony of the best Texas stock, an animal of great stamina, his prospect of success would be slim. But Aransas, a mare bred on the ranch of the President's brother on the Gulf, will prove equal to the occasion, it is believed.

O'Reilly has had a varied experience. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the regular army, saw service for two years in the Philippine islands and at the expiration of his enlistment went to China. There he became instructor in the Shanghai police force, and finding the licking-into-shape of

coolies not wholly to his liking, he decided to become a Chinese schoolmaster.

When the Boer war broke out he went to the aid of the defenders of the South African republics. Starting with a company of 20 others of similar inclination he got as far as Singapore where the American consul at the request of the British government had him and his companions arrested. On promise to return to his native America he was released, but free transportation ended at Shanghai. The Chinese reform army being then in the course of incubation, O'Reilly decided to try his hand once more at soldiering and secured a commission, but John Chinaman did not appeal to him even as a drilling material. After a brief spell in Japan, where he gained further experience as a pedagogue, he returned home and for a number of years San Francisco and Chicago knew him as a newspaper man. From there he returned to Texas where today he is well known as a fearless writer and an able editor.

The successful completion of the trip to Washington would put all long distance rides in the shade. Since the days of the pony express nothing like it has been attempted. Even the ride between Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and Santa Fe, N. M., less than one half the distance, O'Reilly proposes to cover, was considered a strenuous performance.

HUNTS FOR MANY- LEAVED CLOVERS

Enthusiastic collectors of antiques, coins, paintings, stamps and other valuable articles can get no more enjoyment out of their hobbies than Eugene M. Vasey, a real estate operator, who lives in Wynnton, manages to find in the simple fad of collecting clover with more than three leaves, says the Philadelphia Record.

Ever since he was a boy he has been collecting them, and now he has over 1000 perfect specimens of four, five and six leaved clovers. Mr. Vasey began to collect them when he was 14 years old. While rambling through the woods he found a six-leaved clover.

He had heard of four-leaved specimens, but the six leaves surprised him, and he investigated further, with the result that he became a confirmed clover hunter.

SETTLERS TAKE INDIAN RESERVES

"About the last of the Indian reservations in the far western states has been thrown open to homesteaders and it has added thousands of new citizens to Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado," said James Macon of Spokane, Wash., to a representative of the Kansas City Times.

"Some of the lands thrown open to settlers this year are very fine agricultural lands. Big irrigation projects are being planned in some sections. The big Indian reservations and the big ranches are things of the past. The rapid growth and development of the West has made it necessary for the white settlers to encroach on the hunting grounds of the Indians. The Indians and the deer will have to seek the mountains."

YALE HEAD TELLS VALUE OF GREEK

The annual report of Dr. Hadley, president of Yale University, contains a striking passage on the educational value of Greek, arising from the fact that its study has been more completely "standardized" than other subjects in the curriculum, says the London Church World. The passing of an examination in Greek, President Hadley maintains, is a better test of a man's quality than anything else.

Greek is an intellectual game where the umpires know the rules better than they know the rules in the game of French, for instance, or history, or botany.

This leads the Yale President to the conclusion that it is "infinitely harder" to manage a college where the students do not want to study Greek than one where they do; harder to enforce habits of regularity, harder to organize general intellectual competitions and harder to be sure that examination marks are a test of ability.

FORMER TORONTO MAN MADE BISHOP

The Rev. Arthur Lea, M.A., of Tokyo, Japan, son of Joseph Lea of Balmy Beach, has been appointed bishop of the diocese of Kiushiu, Japan, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Rev. Mr. Lea is very well known in Toronto, having graduated from Wycliffe College and Toronto University. For some time he was rector of St. George's Church, at New Glasgow, N.S., and from there went to Japan, 12 years ago. Three years later he was home on furlough. He is a very young man to be appointed bishop of a diocese.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

WINTHROP.

Among the new arrivals at the New Winthrop Hotel are: Mrs. F. P. Newton, Pittsfield; Harry S. Fair, Natick; Mrs. C. F. Baxter and Miss Grace E. Baxter, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. White, Millbury; H. J. Arbuckle, Roxbury; Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Ryan, Miss Marian Ryan, Milford; M. A. Brennan, E. F. Brennan, Worcester; Mrs. T. F. Little, Somerville; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Quinn, William M. Schell, J. T. Brennan and D. Brennan, all of Chicago; Harry Biggs, Albany, N. Y.; T. F. Sheehan, Dr. Kate Flanagan, both of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Small, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hammel, New York; G. F. Haigh, Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Potter and wife, Hartford Conn.; J. T. Teonan, Dedham; Henry C. Reed, Waltham; J. P. Callison, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Talcott and Richard B. Talcott, all of Hartford, Conn.; J. T. Moriarty, Fitchburg; E. S. Torrey, Rockland; W. W. Allen and W. H. Bascom, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Le Claire, all of Worcester; James I. T. Grant, J. N. Gildea, both of Central Falls, R. I.; J. J. Coyle, Saylesville, R. I., and Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Miller of Dorchester, also a number of Boston people.

At the baseball game at Fort Banks the nine selected from the Cottage Park Hotel beat the nine made up from the guests of the Cliff House by 19 to 1.

The twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Winthrop Yacht Club Saturday was a largely attended affair.

MELROSE.

Prominent local merchants are interested in a movement advocating a series of band concerts the latter part of this month and the first of next. The city has a new bandstand on the shores of Ell pond, which, with the exception of the Fourth of July, has been unused this year. It is proposed that these concerts be held on some evening when the stores are open. The new municipal bath house at Ell pond, with accommodations for 30 bathers, has been completed in the record time of one week. The bath house is already taxed to its utmost capacity each day and the city probably will be asked to double its size another season. It is in charge of Superintendent of Public Works George O. W. Servis.

The Boston & Maine railroad is preparing to lay new steel rails from the Malden line north into Wakefield.

DORCHESTER.

Bids for building of the new Dorchester High School annex will be opened by the Boston Board of School Commissioners Aug. 11.

The music department of the city of Boston will give a band concert at Abbotswood, Franklin park, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 14.

The Dorchester Yacht Club will hold its bi-monthly dance at the clubhouse Aug. 14.

The Savin Hill Yacht Club races for power boats and sailing yachts will be held Saturday afternoon, Aug. 21.

The Field and Forest Club will take their weekly excursion next Saturday afternoon from Beverly to Beverly Farms.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

Superintendent of Streets Emerson has awarded to Anthony Cefalo two contracts for extending the sewer in this district. One contract is for Folsom street between Neponset avenue and Florence street, \$336.41, and the other from Mt. Hope street, \$630.55.

CHELSEA.

The polls assessed in Chelsea this year is \$360, or 354 fewer than those taken last year. There were 9157 polls assessed in 1907.

A Boston firm has been awarded the general contract for the construction of the proposed new Y. M. C. A. building. The contract price is \$34,075, and this bid was \$1558 under the next lowest bidder.

ACCEPTS FUEL OIL FOR HAULING PIPE

Western Pacific railroad officials have turned a clever trick in securing the contract for hauling about 1000 carloads of pipe and machinery from the east for the independent pipe line that is to be constructed in the San Joaquin valley, says the San Francisco Call.

The contract was secured as a result of the Western Pacific agreeing with the owners of the line to accept the entire supply of fuel oil for the next 12 months. Railroadmen say that the freight charges on the pipe and machinery will more than pay for the oil.

This move is the first gun in the Western Pacific campaign to secure overland business, although there are 200 more miles to be built.

All the material is to be delivered at local points on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, but those lines will only profit by local haul.

UNLOAD VESSELS BY LIGHT OF GAS

Unloading ships at night by the light of great acetylene flares has been done successfully on the Thames, says Popular Mechanics. Five flares are usually used on a ship, two flares being swung up to each mast and one attached to the roof of the cabin or other raised work amidships.

BROCKTON.

The city council has changed its plans regarding an outing on Providence river and decided to go to Bass Point, North Shore, instead. The outing will take place tomorrow, but the offices in City Hall will not be closed.

The Hancock Veteran Firemen's Association will take the Hancock No. 3 out this evening for final practise before shipping it to Lawrence for the annual league muster.

The annual reunion of the large Packard family will take place about the middle of September in Grand Army Hall in this city.

Union tent meetings, under the auspices of several of the churches of the city, began Sunday at Pinkham and Montello streets.

The local Pythian lodges have arranged with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the transportation of 500 members on an outing trip to Nantasket next Saturday.

MALDEN.

The Holmes Knitting Company, by means of an increase in capital stock from \$20,000 to \$60,000, intends to enlarge its plant at the corner of Sherman and Jackson streets. New machinery has already been ordered.

The Aquinas Reading Circle, one of the leading young people's organizations of Malden, is to open its regular sessions in St. Cecilia's hall shortly.

Malden lodge of Elks is planning to entertain the members of the Haverhill lodge in this city in the near future.

The Locke Coal Company has been awarded a contract for supplying the city street department with several thousand dollars' worth of sewer pipe, winning the contract out of a field of three bidders.

WALTHAM.

The Waltham Watch Company band will give its postponed complimentary concert at Robbins park tomorrow evening.

The Rev. E. E. Williams of Randolph was the preacher at the union services held in the First Baptist Church Sunday.

The employees of the E. Howard Watch Company are to hold a grand outing on Aug. 28, at Child's farm in this city.

The trunks and roots of an elm tree at Beacon and Center streets, Newton Center, which was set out about 75 years ago by the former city surveyor, Marshal S. Rice, when he laid out Center street, have been removed to the forestry department.

EVERETT.

The Union Packing Company has decided to withdraw its petition for a location in Everett.

While the tax rate of Everett has not been definitely fixed by the assessors for this year they estimate that it will be \$10.10, or an increase of ten cents over that of last year. The municipal expenses increased approximately \$42,000 this year. "The city valuation on real estate is \$22,002,500 and personal \$3,334,550, making a total of \$25,327,050. This is an increase of approximately \$1,700,000 over a year ago."

James F. Cavanaugh, who was defeated for the Republican nomination for representative last year has announced his candidacy for the nomination this fall.

MEDFORD.

Delegates to the Elks' convention at Los Angeles from this city on their return trip visited Charles Cushing, formerly a prominent resident of Medford, and brought back his best wishes to his many Medford friends. The Medford delegation consisted of Fred W. Gow, William F. Leahy, and John H. Smith.

The following clergymen will conduct union services at the Mystic Congregational Church for the remainder of the month: Aug. 15, the Rev. George M. Butler; Aug. 22, the Rev. Horace Bumstead, ex-president of Atlanta University; Aug. 29, the Rev. George A. Tewksbury of Concord.

MONTREAL MAKES POPULATION GAIN

The increase in the population of the city of Montreal during the past year was given out recently by Messrs. John Lovell & Sons, who have prepared the 1909 directory, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Last year's directory showed a population for the city proper of approximately 373,000, while the population given this year is 389,837, an increase of 16,837 over last year, or between 5 and 6 per cent.

The directory contains about 136,000 names, and these represent a population of 476,334 for the city and outskirts, or deducting for the outskirts 86,496, a population for the city proper of 389,837. The returns for the city and suburbs give 2186 tenements and flats, 472 stores, 188 offices and 534 houses as being unoccupied, under repair, or not being used ready for occupation. Last year's directory gave 802 tenements, 232 stores, 171 offices and 146 houses as unoccupied.

ARITHMETIC MADE FOR FARM GIRLS

Miss Jessie Field of Page county, Ill., has arranged an arithmetic, which, she says, will meet every requirement of girls who expect to pass their lives on farms, says the New York Press. She also believes the arithmetic will commend itself to the majority of young women in cities. It has no cube root or binomial theorem in it, and has been simplified in other ways.

MUCH PATCHWORK UPON DORCHESTER STREETS IS NEEDED

About Twenty-Five of Them Have Been Repaired This Year, but Majority Only on the Surface.

Dorchester streets have needed frequent repair this season and recent rains have shown up the condition of a number of them to great disadvantage.

The city has repaired about 25 surfaces so far this year, although much of the work done was temporary. Two or three streets that were resurfaced last year have been patched this season, although an ordinary residential street surface is expected to last about 10 years.

Auckland street in the Savin Hill district was one of the worst cases in Dorchester, nothing having been done to the roadbed for over 20 years until this season. The surface is now in fairly good condition.

A number of new streets accepted by the city last year are being finished now by contract labor. Among the streets finished this year in this manner are Dayton, Dorris, Melbourne, Maybrook, Parish and Belfort.

Dorchester avenue is being worked upon at a point near Ashmont street, which is one of the routes taken to reach Mayor Hibbard's home.

The streets in that section that have been repaired this year are given below, together with the year in which work was previously done: Bowdoin, 1908; Bird street, 1899; Center, 1898; Florida, 1903; Glendale, 1904; Glenway, 1900; Morton, every year since 1905; Melville avenue, 1904; Mountain avenue, 1904; Greenbrier, 1899; Nottingham, 1900; Radcliffe and Rexford, 1907; Hancock, resurfaced in 1905 and patched last year; Virginia, 1897, and a strip of Washington street that has not been touched since 1895.

SELLWOOD GROWS BIG LETTUCE HEAD

J. E. Sexton, who resides at Tacoma avenue, Sellwood, presented the chamber of commerce with a gigantic head of lettuce which for size is believed to eclipse all records in that line of vegetable, says the Portland (Ore.) Telegram. It is of the Whitehead variety, and weighs 4 1/4 pounds, having more of the appearance of a good-sized cabbage than anything else.

It possesses an excellent flavor, notwithstanding its rank growth, and now occupies a commanding position in the exhibition room of the chamber of commerce, where it is the observed of all observers, it being a difficult matter on the part of the officials there to convince eastern visitors that it is anything else but a prize cabbage.

OCEAN TO OCEAN LINE'S PROGRESS

Virgil R. Bogue, vice-president and general manager of the Western Pacific, said, at Sacramento, Cal., recently, that the Gould line would be operating trains from ocean to ocean in four months, says the San Francisco Call. A gap 200 miles long is all that is lacking in the new transcontinental line. This stretch is between Oroville and a point 250 miles west of Salt Lake.

STATESMAN ONCE A CLERK

The German colonial secretary, Herr Dernburg, was a clerk in a Wall street office in New York when he was a young man, and soon after his arrival in America, says the San Francisco Argonaut. His employer refused to raise his wages when requested and young Dernburg went back to his native land. His success is due to his ability and energy.

HOTELS

Cottage Park Hotel. A SOCIAL HOME for refined people, an ideal place for spring or summer recreation; its sun parlor, billiard hall and public rooms have open fireplaces and steam heat, and it is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore with elevated grounds, acres of lawns, groves of grand old trees, with all the indoor and outdoor amusements usually found at a first-class resort; 2 yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with fresh water shower bath; roquet, croquet and tennis courts; also garage; pianos and all disturbing elements excluded; the patronage of nationally objectionable to people of refinement is not solicited; rates moderate considering high character of accommodations offered; booklet, O. F. BEISCHER, Cottage Park, Winthrop, Mass.

SCHOOLS

Syracuse, N. Y., 231 Baker Ave. A HOME SCHOOL for limited number of resident and day pupils from 7 to 12 years old; pleasantly situated; to be opened Sept. 20th by college graduate with nine years' experience in private schools; pleasant home life; thorough educational training; moderate terms; excellent references. MISS ADELAIDE WARNE.

LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

LELAND POWERS, GEORGE RIDDLE, CAROL BOYT POWERS, Head Teachers, assisted by a corps of able instructors. For catalogue, address Registrar, Leland Powers School, New Century bldg., Boston, Mass.

THE ALLEN SCHOOL

A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue, address EVERETT STARR JONES, Headmaster, Box X, West Newton, Mass.

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD.

NEW ENGLAND CIVIL SERVICE TESTS ARE PUT OVER BY BOARD

Federal Commission Will Not Give Examinations Until Legality of Act on Domicile Is Decided.

The civil service commission, pending the decision of the department of justice at Washington on its legality, has temporarily suspended examination under the recent act of Congress which provides that an applicant for a civil service position be examined in the state or territory in which he has actually been domiciled for at least one year.

The examinations for the New England district which are suspended were for storekeeper and gauger, deputy collector and clerk. At Hartford examinations for deputy collector and clerk were to have been held.

The full examinations for the internal revenue service, announced to begin Sept. 1, have been indefinitely postponed for New England, according to instructions received by Commissioner Stedmans. This action is to reduce examinations to the minimum required by the needs of the service. The list now on file at the Boston office of the commission shows some 70 persons qualified for positions and there is an average of only two or three appointments a year. There was a long list of applicants and the Boston office is sending out hundreds of notices telling of the action of the commission.

Examinations for the position of assistant chemist qualified in organic chemistry at a salary of \$1800 per annum and other chemist vacancies at salaries of from \$1200 to \$1800 per annum will be held in Boston Sept. 15-16. Appointments to the higher grade positions will be made of eligibles who have secured the degree of Ph.D. or training equivalent. Men experienced in tannery chemistry and paper-making chemistry will be needed soon and 15 or 20 appointments will be made in the next few months.

BEGIN BIG SEWER PROJECT TODAY

Commission Takes Up Preliminary Details of Construction for the Passaic Valley System.

NEWARK, N. J.—Work begins today on the arranging of preliminary details of construction for the proposed Passaic valley trunk sewer, and unless the joint suit of the government and New Jersey state against New Jersey should take an unexpected turn, ground will be broken for the sewer within the next three months.

This announcement is made by the Passaic valley sewerage commission, supplemented by the statement that in all probability the action of the New York Merchants Association in calling to the attention of Attorney-General Wickersham the pollution of New York bay from the sewers of New York city would not have any bearing upon the New Jersey situation, except in an indirect way.

"Our friends," said one of the commissioners, "see in this move a possible help to us. They take the ground that for engineering and geographical reasons New York city can do little, if anything, to remedy existing conditions, and that being the case the government, in order to be consistent, will not be so exacting in dealing with New Jersey."

"Whether or not things will work out in that way I don't know, but in any event we look for a speedy settlement of the litigation, and in anticipation of that, and also because the work will be necessary in any case, our engineers will start to pave the way for the actual building of the sewer."

LONDON COULD REDUCE TAXES

In a speech delivered by W. H. Dickinson, M. P., recently, at the Hyde Park Liberal demonstration, he said:

"I estimate that within the living memory of many people the site value of land in London has increased by at least £400,000,000, and this has gone all into the pockets of the landlords," says the London Times. If the authorities of London had bought up the land, the city of today would be exempt from rates, but the opportunity had been allowed to slip, with the result that the position had become so acute that the people were now determined to regain their rights. An example of how land increased in value without the least effort on the part of the landlord was that of the Strand improvements, through which the Duke of Norfolk has made £300,000."

CUNARDERS TO STOP IN WALES. LONDON—The Cunard line's steamers, bound from New York will call at Fishguard, Wales, and land passengers and mails for London and the continent, beginning with the Mauretania, which leaves New York Aug. 25.

THIRTEEN HURT AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND—Thirteen firemen and spectators were injured today in a collapse of the roof and walls of a two-story brick warehouse of the Ohio Sash & Door Company, which was destroyed.

SHIPPING NEWS

After a smooth passage from Antwerp the Red Star liner Manitou, Capt. W. F. Bolland, warped into her berth in Charlestown today noon. She brought 98 passengers from Antwerp, which port she left on July 29, and a general cargo of 29,000 tons, 19,000 tons of which will be discharged here and the remainder taken to Philadelphia. All but 25 of her passengers were American citizens. The aliens all passed the necessary requirements and there were no detentions.

Arrivals at T wharf today with their fares in pounds were as follows: Louise C. Cabral 63,000, Rose Cabral 41,000, Annie Perry 62,000, Josie & Phoebe 70,000, Nettie Franklin 34,000, Joseph H. Cronwell 27,000.

Ground fish prices ranged as follows: Haddock \$2.00@2.50, large cod \$2.50@2.75, small cod \$1.75@2, large hake \$2, small hake \$1, pollock 90¢@95¢.

Owners of the schooners J. J. O'Hara, Jr., and Evelyn L. Thompson will give up mackerel fishing and fit out for haddocking.

The British tramp steamer Inverclyde, Captain Lea, reached this port on Sunday. The vessel has a heavy cargo of hemp and several valuable consignments of costly porcelains, Japanese curios and isinglass. Since leaving New York six months ago the Inverclyde has covered 25,000 miles. Her present cargo was taken on at Cebu, P. I., and at Yokohama and Yokkaichi, Japan.

Capt. William Anderson, marine superintendent of the United Fruit Company, is at present at Belfast, Ire., looking over four new steamers which are in process of construction at the ship yards of Workman, Clark & Co. These vessels are to be added to the company's West Indian service. The first ship, the Amiranthe, has been launched, and is of the same type as the Heredia and Atenas. It is reported that two of the steamers are intended for the Boston service.

Sailing vessels are finding steady employment in the various coasting trades. The coal fleet is securing plenty of charters. Sixty cents a ton is paid from Chesapeake bay ports and Philadelphia and 70 cents from Baltimore.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Farragut, Captain Jensen, arrived at Long wharf today after an uneventful passage from Port Antonio, Kingston and Port Morant, Jamaica. In her freight holds were 24,916 bunches of bananas and eight barrels of green limes. Among her saloon passengers were the Rev. Samuel E. C. Lord, Mrs. J. R. Latrelle, Miss Ethel Latrelle, H. R. Symisher, E. L. Earle and P. L. Carder, manager of the Port Antonio division of the United Fruit Company. The Admiral Farragut starts on a return trip to Jamaica ports on Wednesday morning.

The United Fruit steamer Limon, Captain Smith, arrived at Long wharf at 1:30 this afternoon from Port Limon, Costa Rica, with 40,750 bunches of bananas.

The Leyland liner Devonian was sighted off Hull early this afternoon and will dock later in the day at the Hoosac docks, Charlestown.

An unusually fine specimen of coral, which much resembles the branch of a tree, is on exhibition at the Boston fish bureau. It was brought to the surface by a member of the crew of the schooner Waldo L. Stearns, Capt. Frank Stearns, while off the Georges bank. The coral was attached to the bottom in 200 fathoms of water, according to the crew.

The schooner Cherokee today brought in two skillegales, a fish very much like a swordfish, weighing about 200 pounds each. They are of little food value. The fish are on exhibition at the offices of Seaman, Cobb & Co.

MONEY FOR NAVY PRISON FARE CUT

The money allowance for prisoners' rations at the naval prison in Charlestown has been cut from 39 to 22 cents a day and orders have been issued that there shall be no more pie, except on one holiday of the year. All desserts and portions of meats heretofore issued will be stricken from the menu.

The order becomes general in navy prisons and is issued by Secretary of the Navy Meyer in the hope of discouraging the impression that prison life is as easy as any other kind in the service.

WESTWOOD CUTS RATES FOR TAXES

WESTWOOD, Mass.—The assessors of this town announced this morning that the tax rate for this year would be \$10.00, a decrease of 80 cents over the rate of last year.

They find that personal and real estate holdings in the town have been increased by \$250,000, of which the personal estate shows a larger increase, it being \$108,000.

SYNAGOGUE CORNER LAID.

MILLIS, Mass.—The corner stone of the new synagogue for the congregation of the House of David was laid Sunday. The rapid growth of the Hebrew population of this town is largely due to the efforts of the Hebrew Immigration Removal Society.

CAMP MEETING OPENS TODAY.

OAK BLUFFS, Mass.—The annual Baptist camp meetings to continue during the week begin today. The Christian Workers' convention, which has been in session here during the past week, closed Sunday.

DISPLACED FRENCH PREMIER TAKES HIS DOWNFALL CALMLY

Clemenceau's Dictatorial Tactics Alienated Support of Politicians With Whom He Had Dealings.

PARIS—M. Clemenceau's taunt to M. Delcasse is admitted to have cost him the overthrow of his ministry, but amid all the regrets and recriminations the one placid person remains M. Clemenceau, the ex-premier.

"As we sit here, Clemenceau is probably playing with his bulldog," said a deputy the night of the fall. "And he will sleep tonight as peacefully and pleasantly as a child and tomorrow morning he will rise as confident, virile and ironical as ever."

Certainly M. Clemenceau has taken his fall calmly. Twenty-four hours after the event the ex-premier was smiling and serene. To his friends he makes caustic little jokes. To the interviewers who call at his private residence a dozen times a day, he offers good advice or light refreshments. And he takes his long matinal walks, and continues to wear his hat jauntily, gaily, on one side.

"When my successor has been appointed, my dog and I go off to Carlsbad," said the ex-premier.

Even now every one seeks to explain what prompted M. Clemenceau to speak or rather to shout, the words that lost him his premiership. It is inexplicable for any man, however powerful, to declare that France has been "humiliated." There has never been any doubt of M. Clemenceau's cleverness, but his satesmanship entirely lacked all sympathy with the people he governed, and no man who is without sympathy and tact will ever be a great statesman. The French are not difficult people to lead, but they are impossible to order about. And M. Clemenceau was, or tried to be, a dictator in everything but name. In cabinet matters he did what he liked often without the formality of consulting his colleagues.

M. Clemenceau loved to startle his colleagues and the public. He began on his first day of power by appointing General Picquart minister of war. This was a huge mistake. His name was always, and will always be, associated with the Dreyfus case, and god man though he is, his nomination made another difficulty for the government and disaffected fully 75 per cent of army officers.

He chose M. Briand, a socialist, for one of his colleagues, and there were other socialists of lesser rank in the Clemenceau cabinet. Having done this, he promptly made war on the socialists, and by the harshness of his methods turned many men into opponents of his government who would have worked, and worked well, with a gentler man.

The country knows now that it was M. Delcasse who pulled his country out just in time from under the thumb of Germany. France is grateful to him, and it is that gratefulness which caused the non-party outburst of indignation when M. Clemenceau declared that he had humiliated his country. He had done just the reverse.

But M. Clemenceau is a wily tactician, and when his fall was certain he did his best to make a Delcasse ministry impossible. His statement that France would have gone to war with Germany in 1904 if she had been ready was calculated to make M. Fallieres shrink from asking the man who took the high hand then to become prime minister now.

MASONS TO HOLD CLAMBAKE.

WARREN, Mass.—Arrangements are completed for the second annual Masonic field day and clambake at Lakeside park, Lake Wickabog. Thursday afternoon under the direction of the members of Quabog lodge, Warren; Eden lodge, Ware; Meridian Sun lodge, North Brookfield, and Hayden lodge, Brookfield.

WATER MAIN QUICKLY REPAIRED.

MELROSE, Mass.—Prompt work by the water department on Sunday afternoon in shutting off the flow and repairing a break in the city's big water main on Wyoming avenue, which undermined the street for a radius of 15 feet, averted extensive damage from the flood of water.

WESTBORO TEACHER CHOSEN.

WESTBORO, Mass.—The school committee has decided upon H. B. Smith of Taunton to succeed Everett A. Chisholm as assistant teacher in the high school. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Brown University. Mr. Chisholm had been assistant teacher for two years.

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS MEETING.

CLEVELAND—Secretary Frederick H. Elliott announces that the second annual national good roads convention will be held in Cleveland, Sept. 21 and 23.

PARIS AWAITS MRS. ROOSEVELT.

PARIS, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her son Quentin and her sister, Miss Carey, will arrive in Paris this evening. Archie Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt are still in Italy.

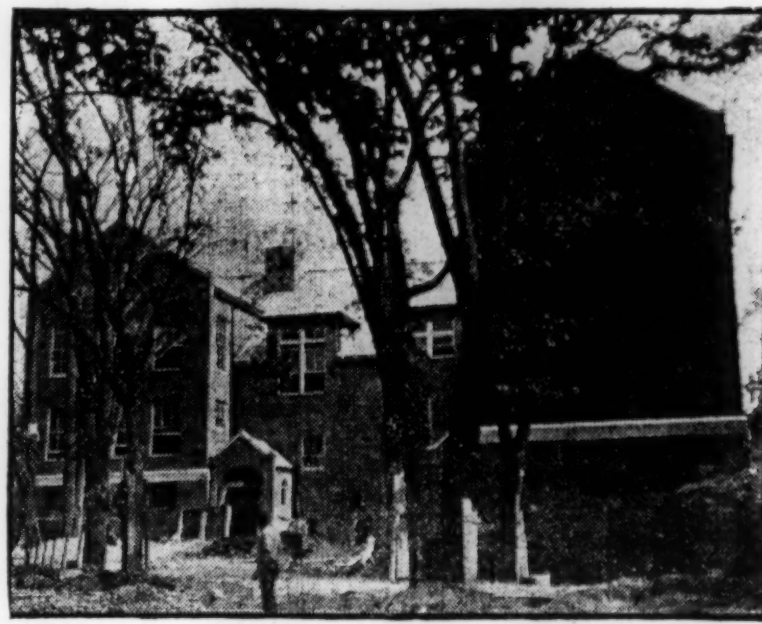
LAD DROWNS IN NATICK TODAY.

NATICK, Mass.—Gilbert Howe Hosmer, aged 15 years, son of Mrs. Bertha Howe Hosmer and the late Charles Hosmer, was drowned while bathing in Dug pond at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

TARIFF BILL IS COSTLY.

WASHINGTON—Tariff bills do not come on "bargain counters." The expenses of the extraordinary session of Congress that came to a close last week is expected to reach \$1,000,000.

ROXBURY'S NEW NATHAN HALE SCHOOL READY NEXT MONTH



UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL BUILDING ON CEDAR STREET.

Picture illustrates modern "L" type of architecture in house which will accommodate more than five hundred Boston pupils.

ROXBURY'S latest school building, the new Nathan Hale School on Cedar street, is practically completed and will be ready for occupancy when the session opens in September.

The new building was erected primarily to provide for the overflow of school pupils in the Dudley schoolhouse district of Roxbury. It is a handsome building of two stories, of brick construction, and will be occupied by the elementary grades entirely. It has 12 rooms—six on each floor—of the regulation 33 by 29 feet dimensions, each room calling for a seating capacity of 44 pupils, giving a total of 528 students which will be accommodated.

The appropriation made by the school committee was \$105,000, but the whole cost including furniture and other equipment will reach about \$95,000. The building is of brick with sandstone trimmings, and will be fireproof and equipped with electric clocks, lights, telephones, bells and a fire-alarm system. The school is the second of the schools that Boston has built on the "L" design, the other being the new Farragut School on the corner of Huntington avenue and Fenwood road, Roxbury.

The first floor of the school is practically at the level of the ledge on the northern side with the playground and entrances inside of the "L" at the lower grade. The basement contains playrooms, toilets and the heating plant.

The building is constructed on land purchased from Dr. John Tetlow, headmaster of the Girls Latin School and built according to plans drawn by Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects. The land as originally bought contained 34,760 square feet and cost \$12,500. To this 11,151 square feet more was added, for which the sum of \$4870 was paid.

POSTAGE IS GIVEN BY SPOKANE CLUB

Chamber of Commerce Provides for Unstamped Letters Applying for Registration in Land Drawing.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has provided full postage for all the unstamped envelopes, containing applications for registration on lands in the three Indian reservations, thus assuring to every person registered before midnight on Aug. 5 an even privilege in the drawings beginning today.

Frank W. Smith originated the plan and was first subscriber to the fund. When he learned that more than 1400 unstamped envelopes were held in the Spokane postoffice and as many more at the three other registry points he realized that several thousand persons would thus be unable to participate in Uncle Sam's drawing.

He brought the matter to the attention of L. G. Monroe, secretary of the commercial organization, with the result that sufficient funds were forwarded to the postmasters to insure the delivery of every unstamped letter.

"More than 295,000 persons were registered and at least 2 per cent neglected to provide postage," Mr. Smith said.

BIG LINEN MILLS FOR THIS STATE

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass.—An announcement is made today that an industry giving employment to 4500 hands will be started here by the Oxford Linnen Mills Company for next spring as an enlargement of the present plant of the company.

Besides three buildings already in the process of construction, the plant will include a building 700x120 feet and four stories high, and another 600x80 feet and of the same height.

It is estimated that the improvements when completed will have cost the firm between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

WELLMAN NEARLY READY FOR DASH

TROMSOE, Norway—Advices received here from Spitzbergen where the Walter Wellman polar expedition is being prepared for a dash to the north pole, say that the repairs to the airship shed which was badly damaged by a storm last June have been completed and that a gas apparatus has been installed. Mr. Wellman commenced the inflation of the balloon July 31.

PREPARE WESTBORO FAIR.

WESTBORO, Mass.—Westboro grange fair in September will be in Grange Hall and the banquet hall and will last two days. The general committee of arrangements will meet with the members of the sub-committee Tuesday night.

BOMB FOR AERIAL USE.

NEW YORK—A word comes from France of a gunless projectile which will be able to go as high as an airship. It is fashioned upon a similar principle to the skyrocket and it will ascend as long as the propelling power lasts, when the bomb will explode.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN FRANCE.

PARIS—Thirteen persons were killed today and 22 injured in a railway collision at Long Jumeau.

PANAMA RAILROAD DISCRIMINATES IN FAVOR OF EUROPE

Report Upon Rates Made to President Taft Shows That American Shippers Are Obligated to Pay Most.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A preliminary report to President Taft has just been submitted by Bernard N. Baker, former head of the Atlantic Transport line, who has been investigating the matter of freight charges over the Panama railroad, which is owned by the United States government.

Mr. Baker points out that in the transportation of hides the people of this country are heavily discriminated against in favor of those of European nations, who are given much lower rates. In a statement made since Mr. Baker gives further figures showing similar discrimination on other sorts of freight. He says:

"The rate on dry goods from New York to Central America is \$21.40 a ton, and from Europe to Central America \$20.40. The rate by Panama railroad from Colon to Panama, if from New York, is \$5.72; if from Europe, \$4.76. The rate on machinery from New York to Guayaquil is \$12.40; from Europe to Guayaquil \$11.88. The Panama railroad charges from Colon to Panama, if from New York, \$3.46; if from Europe, \$2.77.

"In coffee, rubber, cocoa, my investigation shows all the same comparative difference in rates.

"All the steamship lines on the Pacific with the exception of the Pacific Mail Company, and, I think, one Peruvian line, from Panama are German or English.

"Via the Panama railroad and the Pacific Mail steamship line the rate on machinery from New York to San Francisco is \$30; from Europe to San Francisco, \$18.02. The Panama railroad charges from Colon to Panama, if from New York, \$8.10 a ton; if from Europe, \$4.50 a ton. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to San Francisco, if from New York, \$18 a ton; if from Europe, \$7.64.

"This company formerly owned some American steamers in the New Orleans service, but abandoned them on account of the cost of operation. By their tariff sheets and that of the Panama Railroad Company in nearly every instance the Panama Railroad Company charges as high a rate from Colon to Panama, 470 miles, as is charged from New Orleans to Colon, 1300 miles, by water. In addition, there are heavy wharf charges at both Colon and La Boca, near Balboa. These facts could be multiplied indefinitely."

Mr. Baker said that he did not believe that the discrimination specified by him was the result of policy, but that the government simply inherited the rates of the private corporation when the road was bought by the government. The road and steamship company were formerly the property of the Southern Pacific.

BOSTON BRIEFS

Fire Commissioner Parker and First Deputy Chief Brady have finished the inspection of ladder trucks of the fire department, which has engaged them for the past week.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Watts has received word from Fruitvale, Cal., that Atty. Charles W. Dodson is in custody there. Dodson is wanted in Boston for default of the \$5000 bond he gave when arrested upon a charge of alleged larceny and forgery. Extradition papers have been applied for.

Police Commissioner O'Meara returned today from his first vacation since he became commissioner. For the past 10 days he has been visiting his family, who are at the Iron Mountain House, Jackson, N. H., for the summer.

The police of Boston are looking for an unknown man who is alleged to have taken Bertie Imhoff, a 3-year-old child, from her mother in the Back Bay railroad station today.

GERMAN TOWNS WITHOUT TAXES

No fewer than 1500 towns and villages in Germany still own, and have owned, down from the middle ages, so much common land that their inhabitants pay neither rates nor taxes, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Five hundred of these townships and villages derive so great a rental from their lands that they are able, in addition, to pay every citizen, on New Year's day, a bonus of from £5 to £20 (\$25 to \$100) as his share of the surplus revenue.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TO ERECT OFFICE STRUCTURE

Unique Building Will Occupy Vast Space Over the Trackway to the Grand Central Station.

NEW YORK—The New York Central railroad management has entered into an arrangement by which a huge office building is to be erected on unique and original lines. It is to be so constructed as to utilize the ground over or through which the Central, the Harlem and the New Haven roads approach the Grand Central station.

It is to arch the big cut in the rock through which the terminal lines of those roads enter the station. This departure has been made possible by the recent advances in the art of steel construction and by the electrification of railroad terminals. The doctrine that a real estate owner's title extends as high in the air as he can exert a claim makes it profitable for the company to utilize this immense cubic space of which formerly only a small portion was occupied.

The cost of the building, which, it is estimated, will exceed \$1,500,000, will be defrayed by the New York Central, but a company has been formed which will rent the entire building as soon as it is finished and then sub-rent it, making such profits as it can. It is confidently believed that the earnings of the building, in the form of rentals, will pay a dividend of 5 per cent on the cost of building, and that the increment in the value of the property in a few years will represent from 1 to 1½ per cent on the cost of electrifying the approaches to the station.

The company that contemplates renting the structure has already received so many applications for room in it, although its construction has not been begun, that its management is confident that it can be filled at once.

This building is intended to be a great sample store, in which goods offered for sale by the merchants and manufacturers of New York will be represented almost in their entirety. It is hoped that samples of the products of every industry in the great city will be collected under this roof, for the inspection of visiting buyers. If this scheme is fulfilled it will serve to concentrate much of the purchasing business in New York, as out-of-town buyers will be able to examine samples and make their entire purchases upon order without stepping outside the building.

It is a significant move in the business world, but in an era when express trains run under rivers and enter the basements of buildings without disturbing the occupants of the acres of floor space upstairs, it is not out of drawing.

REPRESENT CITY AT PRINTERS' MEET

Six men are representing Boston at the annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which began its sessions today at St. Joseph, Mo.

The officials representatives of the Boston unions are Joseph Dallas, George Hobbin, Eugene Sweeney and Wallace B. Stoddley from Boston Typographical Union 13 and President Bernard F. Fouley and Timothy Spillane of Boston mailers union 1.

MOTOR CARS TAKE FRUIT TO LONDON

An experiment which is being watched with much interest by the wholesale dealers in fruit and vegetables at Covent Garden and other markets in London is being made in connection with the conveying of fruit and vegetables from long distances by motor, says the Portland Oregonian. Recently a motor van containing almost a record load of grapes and other fruit, cucumbers and vegetables, arrived at the market from Worthing, the journey being over 60 miles. The motor arrived fully an hour before the merchandise which had been despatched by train.

RANGER REACHES AMSTERDAM.

The commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School have received a cablegram today from Commander Low, U. S. N., announcing the arrival of the Ranger at Amsterdam on Saturday.

WARWICK TO HAVE OLD HOME DAY.

WARWICK, Mass.—Arrangements have been completed by the committee of citizens for the fifteenth annual reunion and Old Home day of the Warwick Association to be held Aug. 19. Most of the clubs and associations in town will take part.

Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE

For Electrical Insulation and Mechanical Purposes

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

DELMERE, U. S. A.

Mottled Fibre. A Substitute for Rawhide.

SPECIAL HORN FIBRE for Automobile Parts and Railroad Insulation. This material is also made into trunks, boxes, cans for cotton mills and cars for department stores. Catalogue, prices and samples on application. A few sub-agents wanted.

In the Realms of Music

LONDON NOTES.

(From the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.)

It is interesting to note that the opera which appears to have been the most popular this season at Covent Garden, is Saint-Saens' "Samson et Dalila," a work the performance of which has for many years been forbidden in this country, owing to its biblical subject and only this year has the ban been removed (owing largely, it is said, to the influence of the Queen), and nine performances of this opera were given during the season. "Madame Butterfly" has perhaps come next in popularity, having been performed seven times, while six performances were given of "Barbiere," "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Aida," and "La Boheme"; five of "Lohengrin" and "Faust," and four of "Sonnambula" and "Tosca." "Pelléas et Mélisande," and "Tess" have each been performed three times. Other operas that have been heard during the season include "Lucia," "Otello," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "Don Giovanni," and "Armida."

It is hoped that the music festival to be held in Newcastle next October will be the first of a regular series of triennial festivals. It may be said to be the outcome of the work accomplished by the numerous musical societies in the district, whose labors in the cause of music of the high order have been the means of spreading a love for good music amongst the people.

The services of Dr. Henry Coward have been secured as chorusmaster, a choir of 370 picked voices has been formed, and the London Symphony Orchestra engaged. The committee has obtained from Messrs. Breitkopf and Hartel the right of first performance in England of "The Return of Tobias," an oratorio by Haydn, which, strange to say, has not hitherto been published in its complete form, and an English version of which will be brought out especially for this festival.

Other interesting works to be performed will include a cantata by Rimsky-Korsakoff—"Ballad of the Doom of Oleg"—a cantata for eight part chorus and orchestra, "Triumphed" by Brahms, and Elgar's oratorio "The Kingdom."

DE KOVEN AND HIS "TRILBY."

One of the most interesting announcements in American musical circles in a long time was the statement that "Trilby" is to be made into an opera and that Reginald De Koven is to write the music. In speaking of the coming work Mr. De Koven says:

"Over a year ago I began talking with Mr. Hammerstein about the writing of an opera. I had considered the possibilities of clothing Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night' with music. Mr. Hammerstein, however, considered that the subject would be too ultra-English. Later, the desire to provide something that would admit of spectacular stage effects evolved the idea of making use of 'Trilby.' It is a wonderment to me why this was never utilized before. The very theme of the book is conducive to musical treatment."

"The work as now planned will consume about the regular time of the modern opera—three hours and a quarter. It will contain four acts, probably. The tragic culmination of the work will be allowed its course, as such would present advantages to the composer."

"Mr. Hammerstein's wish for ensemble and chorus effects will be carried out. The work will by no means be of the

order of music-dramas as typified by 'Pelléas et Mélisande.'

"The opinion of Mr. Hammerstein and myself is that melody is the non-essential power—and accordingly melody will characterize 'Trilby.' Such works as are void of this first and paramount quality may enjoy a temporary popularity, but they cannot have longevity."

"My office as critic for the past 15 years has allowed me the hearing of every opera, which I believe to be an estimable aid. 'Trilby' will have the modernity in another sense—for, as I reiterate, melody will be the bone and sinew of its structure."

"Mr. Hammerstein's confidence in my ability to produce a work worthy of his opera house is appreciable. As yet the impresario hasn't seen one line of it—for, in fact, it is still in a nebulous state."

"Mr. Hammerstein wanted it ready for production this year. One year's time, however, was all the time he would allow me."

"As regards the characters, Mary Garden, it is assumed, will take the title role. As for Svengali, there will fit ideally the talents of Maurice Renaud, whose histrionic as well as vocal ability would make the part one of the greatest on the stage."

"Another augmenting feature to the availability of 'Trilby' is its familiarity to the great mass of people—undoubtedly a force in its favor, as people are prone to enjoy and appreciate best what is comprehensible and known. The necessity of keeping one's nose in the score will be obviated to many."

"As regards its production in English, there is yet no definite decision. Personally I would advocate this in pursuance of the principle which I have been drumming into my literary writings. Although Mr. Hammerstein has a goodly number of American singers there are also many high-grade vocalists who have yet to master it. At any rate, it will have to be translated into French and possibly German for European production. You are aware that there would be small monetary return for production only at the Manhattan Opera House. It is expected that it will be produced in Paris and Berlin at the same time."

"Reverting to melody, I believe that the reason for its scarcity is not because the composers won't produce it, but because they can't. As surely and as irrevocably as the law of gravitation, melody will be and is the survival of the fittest. Why is Puccini popular? Not because he orchestrates so wonderfully or any reason other than that his music contains melody, and because he recognizes the dominant influence and authority of the human voice."

"Pelléas" may endure a little popularity this season; but then it will die a natural death. It is but an idiosyncrasy. 'Salome' is another work of ephemeral interest. As regards 'Elektra,' from what I hear, its voice-wrecking capacities and deluge of horror don't raise it above the significance of a musical curiosity. Of course, everybody will go to hear it. Strauss, in addition to being a clever man, is also a good showman."

"In writing an opera, as well as a book, it is necessary to edit one's thoughts. For the lack of this, Wagner has become impossible. There are miles and miles of weary, arid desert in his music, that the composer's egotism allowed to remain in it. As a melo-dist, however, I revere no writer more than Wagner."

What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"THE CONFLICT OF RELIGIONS IN THE EARLY ROMAN EMPIRE." By Prof. T. R. Glover. London: Methuen & Co.

Professor Glover's "Conflict of Religions in the Early Roman Empire," just published by Methuen & Co., is a deeply interesting book and well repays the thoughtful reader. The object of the writer, who is a fellow and lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, is "To see the Founder of the Christian movement and some of his followers as they appeared among their contemporaries; to represent Christian and pagan with equal good will and equal honesty and in one perspective; . . . to follow the conflict of ideals not in the abstract but as they show themselves in character and personality; and in this way to discover where lay the living force that changed the thoughts and lives of men, and what it was; these have been the aims of the writer—impossible, but worth attempting." If the impossibility of such a task is conceded it must however be admitted that Professor Glover has come very near to its attainment. Almost from the opening page a careful reading of the book is assured, as the sincerity and keen impartiality of the writer becomes at once apparent, while his wide and very human sympathy with his subject must needs awaken an echo in the reader. He has evidently dived deep into the literature of the past and has fished up just sufficient of the happenings and sayings of the age under review to illuminate and illustrate his subject.

The book commences with the period of anarchy immediately succeeding the assassination of Julius Caesar (44 B. C.) when it was beginning to be realized how, as a result of the removal of that great organizer, the Roman world was rolling swiftly into chaos. To counteract this and as an effort to restore something of the grandeur of a declining nation the Emperor Augustus set himself to revive the ancient religions of Rome and establish effective gods to do the work of police. This he did by the building of temples in honor of Apollo, Jupiter, Juno and others. But the ancient courage and devotion of the people had been sapped by superstition and fear, and the attempt to combat these in such a manner was only to accentuate them. Cicero wrote: "Superstition follows you up, is hard upon you, pursues wherever you turn . . . if you catch sight of a bird, if it lightens or thunders if anything is struck by lightning. The refuge from all our toils and

anxieties would seem to be sleep. Yet from sleep itself the most of our cares and terrors come."

Then came the Stoics, of whose teachings Professor Glover gives an account which, while placing their ideals in the most favorable light, clearly differentiates them from that of the Christians. "I put myself in the hands of a Stoic," writes Justin Martyr, "and I stayed a long time with him, but when I got no further in the matter of God—for he did not know himself and he used to say this knowledge was not necessary—I left him."

Of the story of Jesus and the first beginnings of Christianity he writes in a free and fearless manner, but not irreverently. He will, however, have none of the glamor that centuries have allowed to accumulate around the central figure of Christianity. "Jesus was conscious of his own right to think and to see and to judge, and for him, as for the modern temper, the first thing was not opinion, nor Scripture, nor authority, but reality and experience. There lay the road to God. Hence it is that Jesus is so tranquil—he does not strive nor cry—for the man who has experienced in himself the power of the real has no doubt about it being able to maintain itself in a world where at heart men want nothing else."

Christianity once given to the world, how will it bend to the shock of combat first with established Jewish morality, then with Greek philosophy, and finally with the imperious and superstitious Roman temper? That it has survived all onslaughts and is today more than ever the hope and rock of the world's redemption from sin, sorrow, disease and death every Christian believes.

To read Professor Glover's book is to gain from contemporary writers some idea as to how it has survived, of what the world was before it came, and how much, having come, it has so far accomplished for the world. "Jesus is pre-eminently and always the Saviour; the author of the new life; the revealer of God; the bringer of immortality. . . . That Christianity retained its own character in the face of the most desperate efforts of its friends to turn it into a philosophy congenial to the philosophies of the day, was the result of the strong hold it had taken upon innumerable simple people who had found in it the power of God in the transformation of their own character and instincts, and

who clung to Jesus Christ—to the great objective facts of his incarnation and his death upon the cross—as the firm foundations laid in the rock against which the floods of theory might beat in vain."

LONDON LITERARY CHAT.

The Longmans will publish in the autumn a memoir of Lecky, the historian, by his widow. Lecky filled a worthy place among the select band of writers honored by the King with his new Order of Merit.

Murray announces the publication of the correspondence of Lady Burghersh, afterward Lady Westmorland, whose husband was British minister at Florence from 1814 to 1830, at Berlin from 1842 to 1851, and at Vienna in 1851. He will publish a new novel by Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle at the end of September, entitled, "Diamond Cut Paste," the proverb being adapted to modern manners.

F. G. Kenyon, the new principal librarian of the British Museum in succession to Sir E. Maunde Thompson, will need no introduction to the worlds of literature and scholarship, says the London Evening Standard. His have been the editions principles of the most important literary finds in the Egyptian excavations—of Aristotle's Constitution of Athens, of Herondas and Hyperides. Among less learned readers his name is familiar as the editor of Mrs. Browning's "Letters" and as author of an interesting book of Browning and Alfred Donnet, the "Waring" of the well known poem.

Professor Firth, successor to Professor Gardiner in the Oxford chair, is taking up and supplementing his predecessor's work. His new book now announced is to deal with "The Last Years of the Protectorate." It will be published by the Longmans.

"I do not know to what extent authors are privy to their publishers' announcements," writes W. P. James, "but I should imagine they sometimes found them embarrassing reading. In a recent announcement, one of our more cultivated new writers was quoted as saying of his new book, 'It's quite the best thing I've ever done, and absolutely different from the others.' And this complacent pronouncement was followed immediately by a quotation from the book itself, which ran: 'Modesty may become false when it serves to hide what I may call a greater truth.' Was this irony or audacity?"

Playhouse News

The Shubert Theater is to be the name of the new playhouse that is in process of erection on Tremont street opposite of erection on Tremont street opposite operated in conjunction with the Majestic Theater by the Shubert Company. Contracts call for the completion of the structure by the first of the year. The house is to be opened by a New York success and will play only attractions supplied by the Shubert office in New York. At the present time Boston is unable to see many interesting attractions because the Majestic cannot accommodate all the plays that the Shuberts could send here. All this will be changed by the opening of the Shubert Theater.

NEW YORK. N. C. Goodwin, the comedian, has agreed to appear in a new farce by George C. Broadhurst, under the management of William Brady. Mr. Goodwin says that he is glad to relinquish management for a while.

of our own country, are scheduled to sail tomorrow morning on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. They plan to be absent 10 weeks.

The personnel is as follows: Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, chairman; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, vice-chairman, accompanied by his son, William H. Gallinger; Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina; the new chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the House, D. S. Alexander and wife; Representative Stephen M. Sparkman of Florida. Representative and Mrs. James H. Cassidy of Ohio also accompany the party, together with Prof. Roland G. McPherson of Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, Col. William H. Bixby of the engineer corps of the army, and Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the bureau of corporations, and the secretaries of the commission, Woodbury Pulsifer and Joseph McGann.

It is the intention of Senator Samuel H. Piles of Washington, Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Senator William Lorimer of Illinois and Congressman Moon of Tennessee, also members of the waterways commission, to join the party Sept. 8 at Strassburg, Ger., where the committee will commence an investigation of the Rhine.

The itinerary includes visits to the great commercial centers of Europe and the capitals of the old world in order that a first hand study may be made, not only of the waterways, but of the transportation problems which are closely related to the use of the watercourses as freight and passenger carriers. The party will spend from August 18 to 22 inspecting canals and rivers in and around Berlin and its environs; Dresden Aug. 23 and 24; Prague Aug. 25 and 26, arriving at Vienna on the evening of Aug. 28, remaining there until Aug. 31; Budapest will be reached Sept. 1, where three days will be spent in an investigation of the Danube, the party journeying to Oradea the night of Sept. 3; Sept. 5 and 6 at Belgrade and back to Budapest. From Budapest to Munich on the evening of Sept. 7 and a visit to Strassburg

Boston Newsboys' Home Ready Soon



BUILDING TO BE USED BY STREET TRADERS.

Picture shows quarters on Tremont street, Boston, Mass., which are being fitted up with gymnasium, reading room, etc., for working lads.

The building which is to be occupied by the fall by the Newsboys' House is shown in the accompanying illustration. The property is numbered 277 Tremont street, and is valued at \$200,000.

Already a syndicate has been formed to purchase the property, which it is hoped will ultimately be owned by the working boys of Boston. The building will open to newsboys, bootblacks, fruit and shoestring peddlers boys, and all boys who earn their livings by street trades. The building is soon to be fitted up with a gymnasium, assembly room, reading room, and everything necessary to the comfort of the guests, as well as class rooms for manual training and instruction in various studies.

James J. Storow and Nathan N. Anster, who have supervision of the plan, are making good progress in the work. They are receiving valuable assistance from Mitchell Firemen of the West End House, Arthur Peckham of Hope Chapel Boys Club, Philip Davis of the Civic Service House and president of the board which issues minor licenses, an ex-president of the Newsboys' union, one of the boys who took the Harvard newsboys' scholarship, and B. Preston Clark, director of the Lincoln House.

The Newsboys' House is not to be a home of benevolence and charity, according to the prime movers, but a center of thrift and industry. It is to be for those who work, not for those who are inclined to idle away their time. There will be a provision for boys arriving in the city in need of material assistance, but the principle of work and worth will be maintained throughout.

Accommodations are being planned for between 200 and 300 boys. It is expected that the necessary alterations will have been made by the early fall, when the building will be thrown open for immediate use.

The building which the boys are to occupy was until recently used by the Children's Mission. The structure was erected in 1849 by philanthropic Unitarians. Much of the work formerly done in the building is now carried on in the country, owing to the system of placing the children with private families that has of late years come into use.

This change has made the building unnecessary for the purpose for which it was erected.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

TUCKED WAIST.

The blouse that is laid in groups of fine tucks is a pretty and dainty one that is just now in the height of style. This one can be made plain as illustrated, or embroidered between the groups of tucks. It allows a choice of square or high neck, three quarter or long sleeves. Mercerized batiste with trimming of lace is illustrated, but there are many appropriate materials. Embroidered muslins are charming so treated, and anything that can be made in lingerie style is appropriate.

Material required is 5½ yards 21, 3½ yards 24, or 2½ yards 32 or 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of banding and 3 yards of edging.

Pattern No. 6409 may be had in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure at any May Manton agency or will be mailed upon receipt of price (10 cents). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SEVEN GORED WALKING SKIRT.

The skirt that is plain over the hips and laid in plaits at the lower portion is the very latest and smartest. This one is made in walking length and gives the straight narrow effect at the same time that it provides graceful flare. One of the new rough suitings is illustrated, but all seasonable ones are appropriate.

Material required is 6½ yards 27, 4½ yards 44, or 4½ yards 52 inches wide. The width of skirt at the lower edge is 4½ yards.

The pattern (6410) may be had in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Address as under No. 6409.

HOW TO MAKE FISH LOAF.

Choose the fish according to locality. If by the sea, use cod, halibut or other fish with firm flesh. If near fresh water, use any of the larger fish of mild flavor. Take 2 pounds of fish and steam over a deep plate until the flesh separates from the bones. When cool remove skin and bones and break into flakes. Mix it well with a cup of stale bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon onion juice, 1 tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 2 well-beaten eggs and enough of the fish liquor to make of proper consistency to pack. Season highly with salt and pepper and pack into a buttered mold. Stand it in a pan of hot water, cover and bake in a moderate oven about half an hour or until the loaf feels firm in the center.

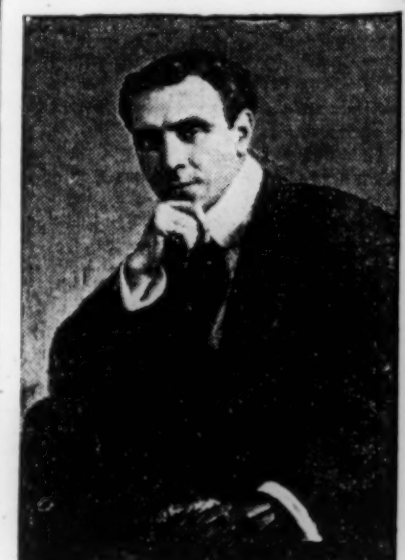
Cream a half cup of butter, work gradually into it the slightly beaten yolks of two eggs, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, a little salt and cayenne. Just before serving add ½ cup boiling water and stand over boiling water, stirring constantly until thick as custard. This is a very delicious sauce, but not a cheap one, and if desired a plain drawn butter sauce flavored with lemon or chopped pickles may be used.

Turn the fish loaf out on a warm platter, pour the sauce over it and garnish with parsley. Or serve in a border of potatoes, rice or macaroni.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

The accessibility and reliability of the Union Institution for Savings at 216 Tremont street make that bank a most desirable one for the patronage of the shop-

Director Henry Russell
Of Boston Opera Company
Is Enjoying London Visit



DIRECTOR HENRY RUSSELL.

DIRECTOR HENRY RUSSELL, of the Boston Opera Company is reported to be enjoying himself in London. Recently he was taken for an outing to Herefordshire, a beautiful country seat, by Eben D. Jordan, president of the Boston Opera House.

There Mr. Russell had to "enjoy" all kinds of sports, including fishing, in which he is very little interested. He much prefers to fish for grand opera artists than for real fish.

Mr. Jordan possesses a snapshot of Mr. Russell holding a big salmon trout, which was caught, not by Mr. Russell, but by Mr. Jordan.

per. The assets of this conservative concern are over \$1,000,000.

At the well-known Hunter hardware store at 60 Summer street the summer tourist will find a full line of outing accessories including cameras, fishing outfits and a large variety of bed hammocks and other furnishings for camp life. This firm also carries an exclusive line of table and pocket cutlery.

By writing to Arnold, Constable & Co. of New York one may obtain price and color list of the celebrated Thread and Chrom rugs which enjoy such a wide popularity with the housewife for the furnishing of the country home and seaside cottage. These rugs are made in all sizes up to the 12 foot width.

Tourists who visit New York or Chicago should not fail to visit the rooms of the Book and Art Exchange in those cities, where they will find a very fascinating variety of choice books, unique cards and attractive pictures suitable for souvenirs to send to one's friends. In Chicago this exchange is at 4 Madison street and in New York it will be found in the Metropolitan building.

The busy man of affairs who has not the time to visit the beaches for his daily ocean dip will appreciate the fact that the Tremont swimming pool offers a very acceptable substitute and its central location at 176 Tremont street brings it within the reach of all.

Paul's newly opened parlors for hair dressing and manuring for both men and women are daily receiving a generous patronage. They are delightfully cool rooms and the order of the work executed at this place is of such a nature as to give satisfaction to the most fastidious customer.

At 19 West street the housekeeper will find the London shop, at whose counters may be had many smart articles in the line of jewelry, handkerchiefs, veils, waists and neckwear.

In the silk department of both of the big stores of James McCreery & Co. on Twenty-third street and Thirty-fourth street, New York, notable sales are in progress. A feature of these sales is the offering of 500 yards of black Peau de Cygne silk of a superior quality, and originally marked 75 cents per yard, at 55 cents. In other departments of these big stores the shopper may see the new and exclusive line of autumn dress goods which this reliable concern has received.

A reduction sale of the select and modish stock always carried by Noyes Brothers is a significant announcement. Practically the entire stock of this firm is being offered to its customers at a reduction of one third to one half on the former prices. The sale includes shirts, hosiery, neckwear in the latest designs and colors, underwear, outing suits and many other things. Pajamas which were originally marked at \$6 are being sold at \$2.50. In the women's department of this shop the housekeeper will find a most attractive line of neckwear, gloves, belts, blanket wrappers and imported kimono, all at a very reasonable figure.

If desiring anything in the line of camera supplies or contemplating the purchase of a new Kodak one will find it to his advantage to visit the shop of Solman M. Taylor, at 56 Broad street. This firm solicits a mail order business and all orders placed with it are sure to meet with prompt and courteous attention.

Becoming effective Aug. 15, the new schedule of time between Boston and Chicago via the New York Central line will be 20½ hours. This announcement means the saving of several hours of the business day if one patronizes this Twentieth Century Limited train.

BIG FOREST SALE BY CALIFORNIANS

SAN FRANCISCO—A Michigan syndicate has just completed the purchase of 30,000 acres of sugar pine and sequoia forest adjoining the famous Calaveras big tree grove in Calaveras county. The purchase price was \$800,000. It is said this syndicate, which is represented here by Charles F. Ruggles, will also buy several other large timber tracts in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The syndicate will run 40 miles of narrow gauge railroad to this forest tract.

To Lowell

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW HAVEN BRIDGE TO GIVE AN OUTLET FOR NEW ENGLAND

WATERWAYS BOARD DUE TO SAIL FOR EUROPE TOMORROW

NEW YORK—The latest bridge project in this city promises to make a through route to the South and West from New England possible by way of New York, instead of by the up-Hudson route across the Poughkeepsie bridge.

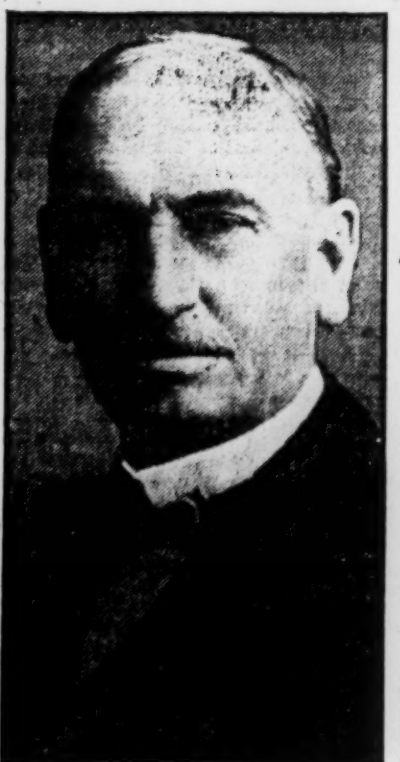
The proposed new bridge over the East river will be the first step in a traffic combination between the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads which will make for a complete connection between New England and the country beyond New York.

This bridge, to be built by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, will have the largest steel span in the world. It will have an arch 1000 feet long and 220 feet high. The abutments will be of granite and the towers of concrete. In addition there will be a steel viaduct of 1700 feet across Ward's island, Randall's island and the Bronx river.

The plan of the railroad is not to connect Manhattan and Brooklyn, most of the other bridges have done, but to connect the Bronx and Queens and will be known as the Hellgate bridge. The tracks are to cross from the Bronx to Randall's island, go straight southward across little Hellgate and Ward's island and then sweep to the eastward and cross to Astoria.

From that point, if the present plans are carried out, the New Haven-Pennsylvania tracks will sweep southeastward through Long Island city to Brooklyn and connect with the tunnel which the Pennsylvania proposes to build under the East river.

This tunnel, in its turn, will connect with the Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson river, and thereby bring freight and passenger traffic directly from the South and West to Manhattan and Long island.



(Copyright, Harnett & Ewing.)
THEODORE E. BURTON.

Ohio senator, who heads special congressional board to inspect Europe's waterways.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seven of the 12 members of the national waterways commission authorized by Congress to investigate not only the waterways of Europe and Canada but those of the United States, for the purpose of making recommendations for the improvement of the rivers, harbors and canals

MR. CANNON IS SURE A TRIAL WILL PROVE TARIFF SUCCESSFUL

"Wait Until It Has Been Tested by the People," Declares the Speaker, "Then We'll Know How It Suits."

TALKS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO—"The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Wait until the new tariff law has been tested by the people and then we will know how it suits. Personally, I believe that a Republican Congress has kept the pledges made by the Republican national convention in the platform."

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in such language stated his views upon the Payne tariff bill. He was at the Union League Club for an hour, on his way to Danville from Washington.

"Do you think the new tariff law will be satisfactory to the country?" the speaker was asked.

"I know of no reason why it should not," he replied. "The new tariff law is a good law. It marks the beginning of a stirring epoch of commercial prosperity, I believe. I look forward to at least 10 years of splendid business and national growth. Under a Republican administration the United States will take another great forward stride."

"The conference bill I consider a fair maintenance of the pledge which was formulated and announced in the Chicago platform. In framing the bill the workmen, the laboring classes and the employers of labor, and finally, and against their will, the rights of the importers. In my judgment a fair test of the law will prove it a good law for all classes of the nation. Let's give it a trial, and then we'll see where we stand."

VETERANS SOUGHT BY NEW ORLEANS

President Taft to Be Asked to Aid Southern Members in Getting G. A. R. Convention Two Years Hence.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Mississippi and Louisiana, with the sanction of President Taft, will seek to have the convention meet in New Orleans in 1911. It is thought that the bringing of this gathering to the South will serve to cement the two sections of the United States, and be in line with the policies of Mr. Taft.

Capt. John A. Brookshire, department commander for Louisiana and Mississippi, before leaving for the G. A. R. convention, that meets at Salt Lake City next week, said that the members of his department were going prepared to capture the convention for 1911.

Since the G. A. R. has been in existence the South has only once been favored with its convention—10 years ago in Louisville. It is reported that Mr. Taft will be urged to use his influence to have the 1911 gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic held in New Orleans.

CRAFT TO TRAVEL ON LAND AND SEA

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A somewhat remarkable craft designed and built by Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U. S. N., retired, and his son, a New York engineer, has been exciting the interest of many visitors to this city. The craft, constructed of aluminum and more than 100 feet in length, somewhat resembles the lines of a fish. It is intended to run upon land or water with equal facility, and it is expected to attain a speed of 16 miles an hour on a hard pavement and do even better in a favorable sea.

The Amphibian, as the old craft is named, has two big wheels and one smaller one, to support it when it emerges from the water, the side wheels having blades which serve as paddles when it decides to take a dip. On its first trial the machine became mired in the soft sand, but the inventors hope it will do better later.

BUILDERS RACING TO COMPLETE JOB

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—Keen rivalry has developed between the artisans and laborers engaged in the erection of the Gunter Hotel and the Clower building. Oct. 15 is the date set for the completion of the two buildings and the men employed on them are now trying to win laurels by getting ahead of each other. So far the two gangs are about even. While the Clower building is 10 stories high, the Gunter Hotel, with eight stories, covers a greater area.

BIG SOUND PORTS TO SUPPLY FLEET

The navy department has issued orders that the Pacific fleet of eight cruisers, which will rendezvous at Seattle this month for a cruise to the Orient, shall buy its supplies in Seattle and Tacoma, says the Portland Oregonian. The sum to be expended will exceed \$500,000. Ammunition and coal will be taken on at San Francisco.

Prominent National Irrigation Conference Speakers

Representative Americans Plead for the Country's Natural Resources at Spokane This Week.

DISCUSS WATERWAYS

(Continued from Page Four.)

One of the entertainment features is a public initiation of the delegates to the congress into the Mysterious Order of E-Nak-Ops and the installation of the supreme officers under the direction of Imperial Kopsane Seabury Merritt and his staff next Friday evening.

There will also be a series of receptions, banquets and excursions to nearby lakes and resorts.

L. G. Munroe, secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, obtained voluntary pledges from 150 hotels and restaurants that there will be no advance in rates, and in addition 530 members of the organization will each entertain from one to four delegates at their homes. Fifteen hundred high school students will also be at the disposal of the delegates as secretaries.

Advance guards of the cities bidding for the eighteenth sessions are already in Spokane and indications are there will be a lively six-cornered fight between Pueblo, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Rochester, N. Y., and Charleston, S. C. The last named has the support of the entire southern delegation, while Colorado counts upon the western states. San Francisco has hopes of landing the solid vote of the Pacific states and a sprinkling from the East, while Chicago, St. Louis and Rochester are making gum-shoe campaign.

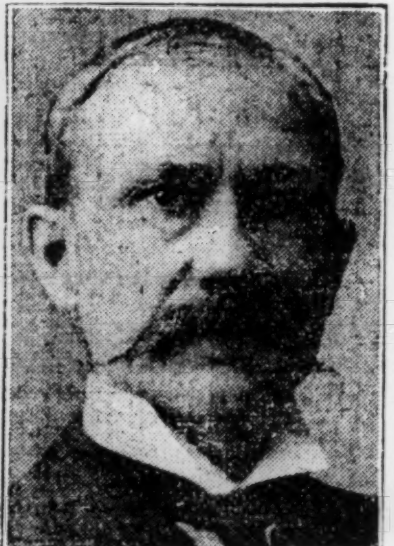
R. Insinger, chairman of the board of control, opened the sessions at 10 o'clock this morning by introducing President Barstow, after which the Spokane Choral Society, 250 voices, under the direction of Karl Riedelberger, sang the Irrigation Ode. Governor Hay and Mayor Pratt delivered brief addresses of welcome, the responses being by Mr. Barstow and others. Following the reading of a message from President Taft, the various committees were appointed and the executive committee made its report.

Among the speakers on the afternoon program were the following: Dr. George C. Pardee, Oakland, former governor of California; F. H. Newell, director United States reclamation service; Joseph M. Carey, Cheyenne, Wyo., author of Carey act; Dr. E. A. Bryan, president Washington State College; Gen. Benjamin J. Viljoen, La. Mesa, N. M. There will be a public reception at Masonic Temple in the evening.

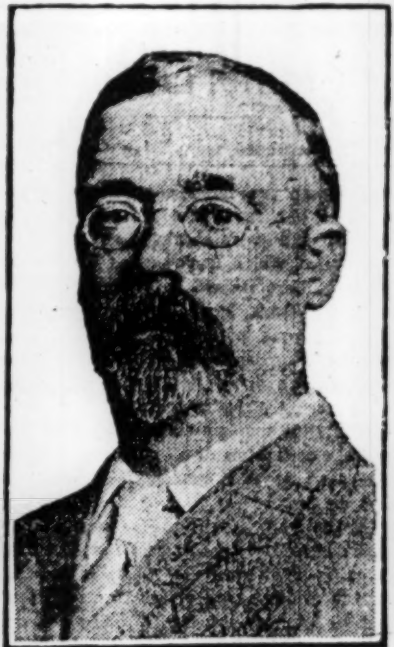
Speakers for tomorrow morning are: Gifford Pinchot, United States forester; R. E. Campbell, forestry department,



ASHTON C. SHALLENBERGER.
Governor of Nebraska.



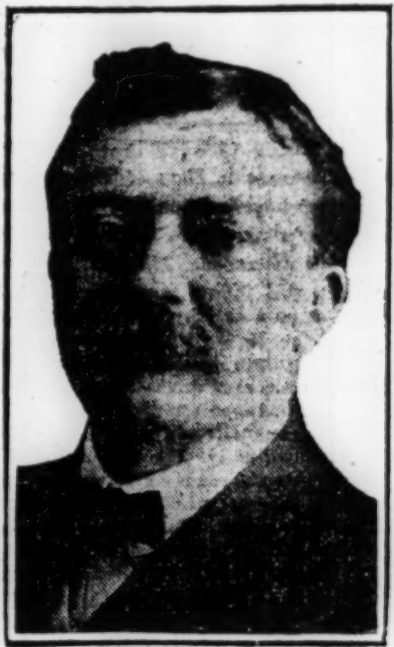
RICHARD A. BALLINGER.
Secretary of the Interior.



WILLIAM SPRY.
Governor of Utah.



FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.
Senator from Nevada.



ALBERT W. GILCHRIST.
Governor of Florida.



JAMES H. BRADY.
Governor of Idaho.

Delegates Are Gathered From All Parts of the World, Coming Even From the Orient to Attend.

CONTINUES SIX DAYS

director New York State College of Agriculture; D. C. Henny, consulting engineer United States reclamation service; Frederick H. Griswold, Chicago; Congressman Miles Pindexter, Washington. Afternoon, Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior; J. R. Gooding, former Governor of Idaho; Clarence Johnson, state engineer of Wyoming; Samuel H. Lea, state engineer of South Dakota; John H. Lewis, state engineer of Oregon; Ralph S. Hosmer, chairman territorial conservation commission of Hawaii; A. C. Campbell, United States department of justice.

Aug. 12, morning—Alva Adams, former Governor of Colorado; A. C. True, director office of experiment stations; Prof. Samuel Fortier, chief of irrigation investigations; Prof. O. L. Waller, irrigation expert, Washington State College; Mrs. Emmons, Oak Bluffs, Mass., state vice-president woman's national rivers and harbors congress. Afternoon—United States Senator Thomas Carter, Montana; R. H. Thomson, city engineer of Seattle; J. S. Dennis, director of irrigation Canadian Pacific system; John L. Wilson, Seattle. Evening—C. J. Blanchard, statistician United States reclamation service; Rufus P. Jennings, chairman California promotion committee.

Aug. 13, morning—United States Senator Heyburn, Idaho; W. K. Kavanaugh, president Lakes to Gulf Deep Waterways Association; Prof. W. D. Lyman, Walla Walla, Wash.; T. R. Waring, Charleston, S. C. Afternoon—Governor Hay, Washington; Governor Brady, Idaho; Governor Norris, Montana; Governor Gilchrist, Florida; Governor Frear, Hawaii; Governor Shallenberger, Nebraska; Governor Curry, New Mexico; Governor Spry, Utah, and other governors in western and southern states.

Aug. 14, morning—George Otis Smith, director United States geological survey; E. H. Libby, president Washington State Conservation Association; E. J. Watson, Columbia, commissioner of department of agriculture, commerce and industries of South Carolina. Afternoon—Reports of committees on permanent organization, election of officers and the selection of the next place of meeting.

Chicago, Evening—Samuel Hill, president Washington State Good Roads Association, and Samuel Lancaster, highway expert, Seattle.

Speakers for the rest of the week are: Aug. 11, morning, United States Senator Francis C. Newlands, Nevada; Howard Elliott, president Northern Pacific Railway Company; Liberty Hyde Bailey,

YUMA WILL EXPLOIT IRRIGATION VALUE IN CHICAGO EXHIBITION

The County Commercial Club Claims Advent of Laguna Dam Has Made Part of Arizona Rich Farm Land.

GOVERNMENT HELPS

CHICAGO—Yuma, Ariz., is to have an exhibit at the Land and Irrigation Exposition in Chicago this fall to show that the city is surrounded by some of the choicest farming land in the country.

The exhibit is being arranged for by C. D. Baker, president of the Yuma County Commercial Club, who says:

"I believe, with all other residents of Yuma, that we have one of the richest spots on the globe, and we shall show what can be accomplished by the simple act of turning the waters of the Colorado river onto the Arizona soil, where the fertility of ages has been stored up for the benefit of the present-day farmer."

"Yuma and Arizona haven't until recently proved their right to the claim of being inhabitable and fertile countries. There has been some irrigation, but it has been scattered."

"Since the national government, through its reclamation bureau, began work on the great Laguna dam across the Colorado river Yuma has been looking up. The Colorado is an uncertain stream, and for lack of a reservoir irrigation has been hindered because of the varying supply of water available."

"The Laguna dam will remedy this defect. It is nearly a mile wide—4700 feet—about 14 miles above Yuma at the only spot in the district where the rocky hills approach the river. The dam will form a lake reservoir 10 miles long, storing an immense volume of water for use when the river runs low."

"It is probable that the Laguna project will be extended to take in a portion of the Imperial valley in California, which will make the total number of acres under irrigation in this district something more than 1,000,000."

WORCESTER ODD FELLOWS' JUNKET

WORCESTER, Mass.—About 50 members of Canton Worcester, P. M.; I. O. O. F., who left Boston Sunday on the pilgrimage to Yarmouth and Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., on the steamer Prince George, reached Yarmouth early today and left on the Bluenose for Halifax. Tuesday will be passed in Halifax, and early Wednesday morning the party will start for St. John, where it will pass Thursday and Friday.

They will leave St. John for Boston Saturday morning on the steamer Calvin Austin, and will arrive in Boston Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CANADA TO TAKE OVER ESQUIMAULT

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Esquimault navy yard will be formally taken over from the imperial government by the Canadian government at the end of this month. Arrangements were all made by Captain Parry, R. N., and Commander Crawford, R. N., for the transfer. Esquimault ranks with Gibraltar and Halifax in its equipment as a naval station. The policy of the Canadian government is to build up a Canadian navy.

FRENCH STRIKERS FORM RIVAL FIRM

PARIS—Former employees of the Paris postoffice numbering 150, dismissed as a result of the strike, have organized a competition with the government for the distribution of newspapers and circulars, the collections of accounts, etc.

The association, which calls itself the Laborious, expects to begin operations tomorrow, and claims a promised patronage of nearly 100,000 business houses.

REPLACE PASTORS IN LOCAL PULPITS

New Ministers Preach to Boston Congregations While Regular Clergymen Are on Vacations.

New ministers preached in many Boston churches Sunday in place of the large number of clergymen who are at present out of the city on a midsummer vacation.

The local churches where new faces were noticeable were the Dudley Street Baptist Church, supplied by the Rev. Addison Moore, Jersey City; First Baptist Church, the Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D.; Tremont Temple, Baptist, the Rev. P. S. Henson; Warren Avenue, the Rev. D. A. MacLeod; Allston Congregational, the Rev. Lewis W. Hicks; Dorchester Second Church, the Rev. Edward Packard, D. D.; Stratford, Conn., the Rev. Eliot Church, the Rev. Edwin C. Gillette, Canaan, Conn.; Highland Church, the Rev. John A. Chambers, Lancaster, Pa.; Immanuel-Walnut Avenue Congregational, the Rev. H. H. Kelley, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; Eliot Church of Newton, the Rev. Robert Davis of Brick Church, New York; Park Street Congregational, the Rev. C. D. Kellogg, D. D., Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Shawmut Congregational, the Rev. A. E. Covell, Fitchburg; People's Temple, the Rev. F. P. Parkin, Philadelphia; Winthrop Street Methodist, the Rev. A. L. Squier of Fitchburg; First Presbyterian, the Rev. James D. Jeffry, Detroit, Mich.; Roxbury Presbyterian, the Rev. Oscar F. Albert, Auburn Theological Seminary; First Church, Cambridge, the Rev. A. L. Greenman, Milwaukee; First Parish, Meeting House Hill, the Rev. Shailer Mathews, dean of the divinity school of University of Chicago; Second Church, the Rev. C. A. Henderson of Wilmington.

HULL WILL HOLD FETE SATURDAY

HULL, Mass.—The Hull Gala Day Association will hold its second celebration next Saturday. The cottagers from Allerton to Waveland are enthusiastic over the celebration, and nearly \$1000 has been pledged. W. T. A. Fitzgerald is president of the association. The committee has planned band concerts after noon and evening at Bayside and Allerton; field sports, baseball games, motor boat races, swimming races and water sports, and the day will close with a general illumination of the Bayside, Allerton and Hull cottage colony and a display of fireworks.

The following committee has been appointed to look after the events: Children's games, W. H. Brine; children's entertainments, Joseph Mack; children's field sports, J. Walter Farrell; baseball, James A. Gallivan; junior baseball, Ambrose S. Dowling; water sports, James A. Hickey; motor boat races, Frank D. Chase; band concerts, James A. Hawkes; fireworks, John B. Dore; prizes, John A. Bruen.

TROLLEY TRAVEL SHOWS INCREASE

Vacation Traffic Plans Provide for Faster Schedules, Which May Serve to Swell Number of Passengers.

How the midsummer trolley travel will develop and how it will be cared for are problems which are being studied with keen interest by both practical trolley managers and students of the economies of transportation, says the Hartford Courant. July saw an extraordinary increase in the amount of vacation travel. This is a development which some of the managers foresaw, and others, if forecasting, did not adequately meet.

The vacation travel from Hartford and Springfield and beyond is being cared for by the Hartford and Springfield trolley with the limited service which covers some 27 miles in a little less than two hours. In July a limited service was inaugurated between Boston and Worcester. On the heels of this comes a similar service between Worcester and Springfield.

The time from Springfield to Worcester is now reduced by half an hour. The stopping places are only eight in a run of some 58 miles and the speed is a little over 19 miles an hour. It is for the more convenient handling of through travel that these speedy limited services are given. What effect the mere matter of gain of time will have on the volume of travel is a question. It is the belief of most managers that the vacation traveler cares little for gain in time and a great deal for comfort and convenience. But, after all that is said, it is conceded that the vacation travel is still in the beginning. The phenomena are to be collated, classified and studied for a longer time before any satisfactory conclusion can be reached.

WATERWAY DATES FOR NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—The executive committee of the Progressive Union announces that the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association will hold its convention in New Orleans on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 1, 2 and 3. President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, 15 senators, 30 members of Congress and 25 Governors will arrive here on steamers from St. Louis at 4 p. m., Sunday, Oct. 31. President Taft will deliver a speech on Nov. 1, either at the city park or the fair grounds.

This will be the first time that any southern city has ever entertained both the President and Vice-President of the nation. The local committee will use at least \$50,000 in the three days' entertainment of the association. It is expected that 5000 delegates will attend.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S ATTITUDE OPPOSED BY BOLIVIAN PEOPLE

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The impending change of administration here has added to the difficulties over the boundary dispute. The President-elect, Senor Villazon, has announced that he will assume office on Aug. 12. It is expected that his rule will not last a week. The objection to Senor Villazon is based upon the belief that he favors the acceptance of the arbitration award of Argentina.

The army favors Senor Montes, the present chief executive. The acceptance by Congress of the arbitration award by Argentina in the dispute between Peru and Bolivia is highly improbable.

The trouble among the republics of Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Argentina had its rise in the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Peru. Peru several years ago asserted its ownership of a large section of land claimed by Bolivia and held also that such territory under the dominion of Brazil was rightfully its.

SENOR ALCORTA, own. After considerable argument the matter recently was submitted to President Alcora, of Argentina, to be arbitrated, and a little over a month ago he submitted an arbitral award dismissing Bolivia's claim to at least a large part of the territory sought to be held by that commonwealth as its property.

The attitude of President Montes resulted in Argentina severing diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

The territory in question covers more than 2000 miles of unexplored land which is rich in minerals and timber.

NEW WORCESTER DEPOT IS RUSHED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The work of rushing to completion the temporary station work south of the old structure was started this morning at Washington square. It is expected the platform and tracks will be in readiness for use by Sept. 1. Should this be the case, the present tracks will be given up and the main line trains will be switched over on the new trackage, during the grade crossing work.



SENOR MONTES.
President of Bolivia.



SENOR ALCORTA, own.

Children and Young People Throughout the United States who wish to be employed during the summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

MAINTAIN SECRECY IN LOCATING CAMPS IN WAR MANEUVERS

Final arrangements are being adjusted today for the war game to be played in Bristol and Plymouth counties commencing next Saturday and the commanding officers of the two armies have made a final decision today on the locations of the headquarters of their armies but this information is being kept a secret.

A large party of New York and Connecticut militia officers spent Sunday in the Cape district and they completed a thorough survey of the territory expressing themselves pleased with the prospects for their part of the game.

The terrain of the country is well adapted to the maneuvers according to the party of officers from the invading army including several regular army officers from Governors island, New York harbor, who declare they have so well acquainted themselves with the topography that they believe they will be able to progress well into the enemy's country before discovered.

Automobiles will be used to a considerable extent by the "red" army, but probably not so much as by the "blue" army.

The greatest possible care is to be taken not to destroy any personal property and on this question special instructions have been given by General Wood.

Explaining further how property will be protected and giving information as to the theoretical entrenchment of troops the instructions read:

"No trenches will be actually constructed except by order of the commanding general, but local commanders may give orders to entrench, in which case unimpeded will assume the troops to be entrenched if they have on hand the materials for the construction of the trenches ordered and the time available would permit the work to be accomplished."

The field operations will cease every afternoon at 1 o'clock and will not be resumed until 5 o'clock the following morning.

Six troops of the Tenth United States cavalry, numbering about 400 men and commanded by Captain Ryan from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., left Fitchburg today to march across country to the maneuver grounds. They arrived at Fitchburg Sunday on a special train. It was stated by the officer in command that the six troops would report to Brig-Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., and form a part of the army of defense when the war game actually begins.

FRENCH FORESTS YIELD MILLIONS

Intelligent Cultivation Brings Profit From Land That Was Formerly Shifting Sand Dunes.

France derives an annual income of approximately \$5,000,000 from her state forests, or \$1.75 per acre. Eighteen per cent of the entire area of the country, or 23,500,000 acres, is forest land. Approximately 6,000,000 acres are managed by the state, the annual cost of management being 95 cents per acre.

The great achievement of France in forestry has been the establishment of protective forests. Toward the close of the eighteenth century about 2,500,000 acres comprised in the department of the Landes were little more than shifting sand dunes. This section is now one of the richest and most productive in France.

This marvelous change has been brought about by the intelligent cultivation of pine forests. Immense forests now cover the country, the sand dunes and marshes have long since disappeared and the wood, charcoal, turpentine, resin and kindred industries have brought wonderful prosperity to the entire department. The climate is now mild and balmy, the great change being wrought by the forests.

AIMS TO IMPROVE OUR PAPER MONEY

WASHINGTON—Improved designs for paper money are being considered by Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh. He is now working out the details with Assistant Secretary Norton and Director Ralph of the bureau of engraving and printing. Advice is being sought from artists, and the officials have even gone to Europe for ideas.

One proposal under consideration is that the portrait of some former President or other noted American, or some design such as the buffalo, be used on all classes of bills of the same denomination, whether silver certificates, gold certificates, treasury notes or greenbacks.

Some of the treasury officials urge that the size of our bills be reduced to about the size of the French and Italian notes of smaller denominations, which are about three-fifths the size of ours.

When Secretary MacVeagh's plan has been worked out, it is said, former President Cleveland's portrait may appear on one of the new bills.

NOVICE CLIMBS JUNGFRAU.

GENEVA—J. R. Suffolk of Pittsburgh made the ascent of the Jungfrau, 13,670 feet, one of the most difficult mountains in Switzerland Sunday. He had never climbed a hill.

WARSHIPS TODAY PREPARE TO SAIL

Atlantic Fleet Coals at Old Point Comfort for Several Weeks' Tour of Duty on Target Range.

OLD POINT COMFORT—The battleships Wisconsin, Kansas, Georgia and Mississippi have been ordered to sail for the target range south of the Virginia capes this afternoon. The remainder of the fleet will follow them to the drill ground as soon as they get their coal on board. The 15 big warships, anchored in two long lines in Hampton Roads, are today the scene of animation by reason of the preparations for departure.

For the remainder of the week the fleet will maneuver daily. The battleships will not return to the roads for several weeks, but while they are at sea communication with Norfolk and Washington will be maintained by wireless and by means of the tender Yankton, which will ply regularly between the flagship Connecticut and Old Point. The tug Mohawk, which also has been assigned to the fleet, will perform a similar service.

The record gun practice for which the gun crews are now preparing will not begin until some time next week. The Rhode Island will be the first ship to have a try at the targets.

SEATTLE EXPECTING WASHINGTON MINES TO GIVE CHEAP COAL

SEATTLE, Wash.—There should be plenty of coal on the Pacific coast the coming season, if the indications of the Washington coal fields count for anything. The attention of coal men was directed to the mines in this part of the country on account of the limited supply of coal available in the state of Washington in the year 1907-08.

In King county is a tract which has been sought after by various interests for some time, but no one ever was able to arrange for the development of it until April of this year, when a 40-year lease to mine coal was secured by a syndicate. Immediately after the signing of the lease the company commenced active operations for the opening of the mine, which will shortly be operated on a large scale.

As soon as the development can be effected this mine will be shipping, it is estimated, four tons of coal a day to the Seattle market. The methods of other coal companies in dealing with the public will not be consulted or followed, but the coal will be sold at a fixed rate of profit per ton, which it is expected will be a decided reduction from present prices. Stockholders will be given the preference for the purchase of fuel, after which orders will be accepted from the general public.

PHILIPPINE ARMY MEN TO CONVENE

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tents are being put up here today on the drill grounds of the eighteenth regiment, Pennsylvania national guard, in which will live hundreds of delegates during the convention of the army of the Philippines, which opens tomorrow and continues until Friday.

Representatives will be here from the membership of 16 regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, 4000 regular army men and 65 sailors who, as members of the eighth army corps in the Philippines, declined to accept their privilege to be mustered out when peace with Spain was ratified, but remained at the scene of hostilities until this government was in a position to relieve them.

AMERICA PROUD OF HER SCHOOLS

Americans considered their country far advanced, in respect to its common schools, in 1870. The school system was the pride of the country, says the Cleveland Leader.

Since that date the population of the United States has increased 123 per cent, but the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools has gained over 150 per cent, and the average daily attendance has risen almost 200 per cent.

The schoolhouses and the teachers have much more than kept pace with the growth of the population, and the expenditure on the public schools is five times as great as it was when the population was half as large as it is now.

BRITISH PROJECT BANK OF TURKEY

LONDON—The financial influence in Turkey which Great Britain lost during Abdul Hamid's reign is being recovered. A new national bank of Turkey is now in the course of formation with the aid of British capital, the prime movers in it being Sir Ernest Cassel, Lord Revelstoke and Sir Alexander Henderson, and at the British government's request Bobington Smith, secretary of the British postoffice, has accepted the position of president of the bank. Mr. Smith has had great experience in Turkish finance.

BARCELONA MAY RESUME STRIKE. LONDON—Special despatches from Barcelona report that the general strike may be renewed.

SHOE MEN PREPARE TO BLOCK AN INFLUX OF EUROPEAN GOODS

(Continued from Page One.)

constitutes the most conspicuous argument of the American manufacturer in favor of a discriminating tariff.

A report which has reached here, written by Albert Halstead, American consul at Birmingham, Eng., gives some details of the efforts of dealers and manufacturers in England to meet American competition, which is not without bearing on the misgivings heard on the part of Boston shoe men as to how well advised was the reduction of 15 per cent on manufactured leather articles. The report says in part:

"Some years ago there was an extensive demand in England for American shoes, which seriously jeopardized the British shoemaking industry and promised to be most successful. These promises do not appear to have been altogether fulfilled. British manufacturers obtained American shoemaking machinery and patterns of American lasts and commenced making half sizes and various widths.

They have, as a result, counteracted, to a large extent, the danger to which they were exposed by American shoes. One thing that assisted them was the fact that some of the American shoes sold here had soles of leather tanned so quickly that it took in the wet, and, as rainy days are frequent and sidewalks damp, there was considerable criticism, of which British makers naturally took advantage. In short, by using leather that had been long in tanning, making shoes a little heavier, and adopting all the attractions of American styles and sizes, they made a shoe better than some of the American shoes offered here.

The American consul goes on to advise American manufacturers as to the best methods for regaining some of their lost prestige in the British market. American shoes are still handled by shoe shops in Birmingham, but not so extensively as formerly. One American firm has two shops in Birmingham, both of which are evidently very profitable. Another shop sells one kind of American shoe and also an English manufactured shoe, and does a good business. There are a number of American shoe shops in London which, I understand, are quite successful. These shops are branches of American factories, but only one of them makes a specialty of branches in other British cities.

British boot and shoe makers make a point of advertising that their business is financed by British capital, and that their products are made by British labor and of British materials. This point has some importance in view of the fact that there is an increasing disposition in the United Kingdom to patronize home industries. But there is a tendency throughout the kingdom to adopt progressive methods, whether their source be British or American, and the writer is quite confident that the market for American boots and shoes (that phrase being used in the English sense of "boots" to mean high shoes, and "shoes" low shoes) can be extended in England.

It can probably be increased in Birmingham without undue competition with the American firm already located here. This opinion differs from that of one or two persons with whom the subject has been discussed and whose information and knowledge of the trade are very good.

TEACHES BIG CROP GROWING IN MAINE

WASHINGTON—A detailed study of agricultural problems in Maine has been started by the office of farm management of the bureau of plant industry in cooperation with the agricultural department of the University of Maine. This will take the form of exhibition work on selected farms. The purpose is to teach farmers throughout the state how to grow larger crops.

Maine, which is a large hay-growing state, averages about 1½ tons per acre, whereas the university grows from four to five tons per acre.

E. A. Stanford, a graduate of the University of Maine and a successful farmer, has been placed in charge of the work.

OLD INDIAN TRAIL TABLET ERECTED

Mary Warren chapter of the D. A. R. has had marked the old Indian trail leading through Franklin park from the Sever street side to Harvard street, formerly known as Back street, by a suitably inscribed tablet at the Sever street end.

The trail, which continues on across the park through Mattapan to the Neponset river, according to tradition was used by the Indians to get to Plymouth.

WORCESTER MAY HONOR LAFAYETTE

WORCESTER, Mass.—A movement is on foot among the French-speaking people of Worcester to erect a monument to Marquis de Lafayette, who was a member of Washington's staff during the revolutionary war, and who did much for the American people in France by his influence. It is the plan of the projectors of the monument to interest all of the French-speaking people of New England and their children.

MR. LEWIS WILL RUN AGAIN. WHEELING, W. Va.—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a formal statement declares he will be a candidate for reelection.

FIRST CONTRACT ON BIG ROAD GIVEN

Fifty-Mile Section to Be Built on the Midland Continental From Winnipeg to the Gulf of Mexico.

CHICAGO—It is announced that contracts have been awarded for the construction of the first section of the proposed Midland Continental railway, which, it is asserted, is eventually to be built from Winnipeg to the gulf of Mexico.

This section will be 50 miles long and extend between Edgeley, N. D., and Jamestown. It is also stated that the right of way has been obtained from Edgeley to Pembina, N. D., a distance of 212 miles.

The president of the road is Frank K. Bull, who is also president of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company; George M. Wisner is chief engineer.

Among the stockholders are named John Cudahy, F. S. Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal Company; Frank L. Roenitz, third vice-president of the American Hide & Leather Company; Robert Pringle of the board of trade; Orson Wells, capitalist, and J. W. Lyden, president of the Great Lakes Dredging Company.

PHONE IN THE WILDS OF MAINE AIDS LOG ROLLERS ON RIVER

AUGUSTA, Me.—One of the most interesting uses to which the telephone has been put is reported from the woods of northern Maine where lumber camps are finding it an invaluable aid during the logging season. Travelers in the heavily wooded sections have lately noticed wires strung on trunks of trees. These connect with the dams on the streams down which the logs float.

Should there be a sudden jam in the mass of lumber making its way down the stream, the telephone is at once pressed into service, and the man at the dam is notified to hold up all the logs until the lumbermen above have had time to straighten out the tangle. In former days this service was performed by relays of "shouters." Men stood on the banks of the river at distances permitting each to be heard by his nearest neighbor.

Maine is also finding the telephone useful in fighting forest fires. Forest Commissioner E. E. Ring has had installed a number of telephone stations on hills and mountains in various parts of the state. Men with telescopes are posted at these commanding spots and keep a vigilant lookout for trouble. At the least sign of blaze or smoke the telephone is used to notify the nearest fire-fighting station. Before the telephone service was installed aid was brought by courier.

HARVARD-SUMMER SCHOOL IS BUSY

Closing Days of the Term Are Replete With Lectures, Dances, Socials and General Entertainment.

The Harvard summer school has a varied program of evening events for the last 10 days of its term. Tonight in the new lecture hall Charles T. Copeland will lecture on Tennyson as a representative English poet. Tuesday night at 8 o'clock the classes in physical education will hold a subscription social in the Hemenway gymnasium. Dancing will be the chief feature of the occasion.

Prof. George Chase will lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Fogg lecture room on Roman art. His talk will be illustrated by stereopticon. Thursday evening in the Hemenway gymnasium there will be a gymnastic exhibition by classes in physical education.

The Harvard Summer School Association, which is just closing its most successful season, will hold its last meeting of the summer Friday night in Sanders Theater. At this meeting Dr. Boris Sidus, whose son last year graduated from Tufts College at the age of 14, will speak on "The Education of Man's Genius." Other features will be glee club and solo music, a rollcall by states and a talk by George W. Evans, the newly elected president of the association.

The last of the public lectures will be given on Monday, Aug. 16, in the new lecture hall by Charles T. Copeland, the subject being "Irish Wit, Humor and Pathos, in English and the Brogue."

CHILE MAY OBJECT TO PERU MESSAGE

LIMA, PERU—It is reported that the Chilean government will protest against the paragraphs in the message of President Leguia of Peru to the Peruvian Congress July 28, dealing with Tacna and Arica. President Leguia said that another year had passed without a settlement of the question, but he trusted that the policy of Chile would finally take the only course indicated by justice.

Her statement, he added, comprehended that their prestige depended upon faithful compliance with the Ancon treaty of 1883, which provided that the inhabitants of Tacna and Arica should be called upon to declare whether they wanted to belong to Chile or to Peru.

FIFTY THOUSAND GIVEN MISSIONS

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—The Rev. A. B. Simpson of New York raised nearly \$50,000 for missionary work within three quarters of an hour at the annual offering of the Christian Missionary Alliance here. A few hours later this sum was augmented so that the total for Sunday reached \$53,428, the largest offering in recent years.

This sum, with the exception of \$200, is composed of pledges ranging from 50 cents to \$6000.

AEROPLANE SPEEDS FAR AHEAD OF PAGE OF AN AUTOMOBILE

(Continued from Page One.)

In this city for the special purpose of investigating wireless telephony, being accompanied by Maj. George O. Squire and Captain Knowles of the signal school at Fort Lebanon, is quoted as saying, apropos of the use to be made of the Wright aeroplane purchased for the signal service by the government:

"As yet the biplane is only a biplane and has no special significance for the army department. After the Wright brothers in their exhibitions near Washington had fulfilled all of their promises to the government, the latter took the machine over and will soon begin instruction on it."

"We have bought a field about 10 miles from Washington and there some time in the near future the Wright brothers, according to their agreement with the government, will teach the soldiers and signal corps men the art of aeromantics."

"At present the usefulness of the aeroplane is unknown and in a very undeveloped state. The machine will fly, but that is all we know of it, and anything further it will have to prove itself."

"We are now experimenting with it to find out just what use can be made of it. We really do not know whether it will prove a success for our purposes or not. We hope it will prove successful, however, for it will mean a great advance in war movements."

General Allen and his officers will observe the operation of wireless telephone systems in this vicinity and more particularly at Brant Rock, where there is a plant that has made much progress with experiments along this line.

BERLIN—Germany may lay claim to having one of the pioneers of the heavier-than-air flying machine operators, for it is stated here that the inventions of Louis Bleriot, the Wright brothers and the other aeroplane fliers whose triumphs are claiming the world's attention were anticipated as long as 20 years ago by a versatile German painter who studied aeromantics as a diversion. This fact is revealed in the autobiography of Arnold Boecklin, soon to appear from the Heinemann Publishing House in Berlin.

BOARD HEARS WATER COMMISSION

Water Commissioner William E. Hannan is before the finance commission on the question of following the recommendations of the former finance commission. There will be no session Tuesday, but the following day Fire Commissioner Samuel D. Parker will appear before the commission.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE FIRE.

EASTON, Pa.—South College, one of the oldest Lafayette college buildings, was badly damaged by fire Sunday. Nothing of value in college records was in the building.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises 4:46
Sun sets 6:53
High tide 6:22
Low tide 6:48
Moon, New Moon Aug. 15.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, via
*Queensland, for Liverpool, via
*Regina d'Italia, for Mediterranean
ports
*La Touraine, for Havre, via
*Lapland, for Antwerp, via Dover
*Furness, for Glasgow, via London
*Deutschland, for Hamburg, via
*Carmania, for Liverpool, via
*Queenstown, for Bremen
*Koenigin Luise, for Bremen
*St. Paul, for Southampton, via
*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports
*Baltic, for Liverpool, via Q'town
*Duc de Abruzzi, for Mediterranean
ports
*Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports
*Minnehaha, for London, via
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for
Bremen
*Rydam, for Rotterdam, via
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg, via
*Lusitania, for Liverpool, via
*Adriatic, for Southampton, via
*Plymouth and Cherbourg, via
*La Bretagne, for Havre, via
*Oswar, for Copenhagen, via
*Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports
*Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover
*Caledonia, for Glasgow, via London
*Cincinnati, for Havre, via
*New York, for Southampton, via
*Arabia, for Liverpool, via Q'town
*Minneapolis, for London, via
Sailings from Boston.
*Saxonia, for Liverpool, via Q'town
*Manitou, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia
*Campania, for London, via
*Caledonia, for Manchester, via
*Devonian, for Liverpool, via
*Armenia, for Hamburg, via Baltimore
*Nimrod, for Glasgow, via
*Cymric, for Liverpool, via Q'town.
Sailings from Philadelphia.
*Merion, for Liverpool, via
*Pisa, for Hamburg, via
Sailings from Baltimore.
*Bethania, for Hamburg, via
*Armenia, for Hamburg, via
Sailings from Montreal.
*Ottawa, for Liverpool, via
*Canada, for New York, via
Sailings from Liverpool.
*Ivernia, for Boston, via Q'town
*Friesland, for Philadelphia, via
*Laurentic, for Montreal, via
*Midland, for Boston, via
*Celtic, for New York, via
*Mauritania, for New York, via
*Garonia, for New York, via
*Haverford, for New York, via
*Dominion, for Montreal, via
*Cadiz, for New York, via Q'town
*Campania, for New York, via
Sailings from Southampton.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for
New York, via
*Maestri, for New York, via Q'town
*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for New
York, via
*Oreanda, for New York, via
*Prinzess Alice, for New York, via
*George Washington, for New York, via
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, via

Sailings from London.

*Minnetonka, for New York, via
*Minnehaha, for New York, via
Sailings from Glasgow.
*California, for New York, via London
*Laurentian, for Boston, via
*Columbia, for New York, via London
Sailings from Hamburg.
*Amerika, for New York, via
*Rhenania, for Philadelphia, via
*Badenia, for Boston, via Baltimore
*Graf Waldersee, for New York, via
*Cleveland, for New York, via
Sailings from Bremen.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for
New York, via
*Grosser Kurfurst, for New York, via
*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for New
York, via
*George Washington, for New York, via
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, via
Sailings from Copenhagen.
*United States, for New York, via
*Christiansand, for New York, via
*C. F. Tietgen, for New York, via
Sailings from Havre.
*La Savoie, for New York, via
*La Lorraine, for New York, via
Sailings from Antwerp.
*Menominee, for Boston, via
*Zeeland, for New York, via
*Kronland, for New York, via
Sailings from Rotterdam.
*Potsdam, for New York, via
*Noordam, for New York, via
Sailings from Genoa.
*Ancona, for New York, via
*Moltke, for New York, via
*Duca di Genova, for New York, via
*Koenig Albert, for New York, via
Sailings from Palermo.
*Carpathia, for New York, via
Sailings from Naples.
*Carpathia, for New York, via
*Ancona, for New York, via Philadelphia
*Moltke, for New York, via
*Duca di Genova, for New York, via
*Ufonia, for New York, via
*Koenig Albert, for New York, via
Sailings from Gibraltar.
*Carpathia, for New York, via
Sailings from San Francisco.
*Nippon Maru, for China and
Japan, via Honolulu and Manila
*Shokaku, for China and Japan, via
*Hogokun and Manila, via
Sailings from Seattle.
*Tango Maru, for Yokohama, Kobe,
Shanghai and Hongkong, via
*Sailings from Tacoma, Wash.
*Touei, for Yokohama, Kobe and
Hongkong, via
Sailings from Vancouver.
*Marama, for Australasian ports,
via Honolulu and Japan, via
*Monteagle, for China and Japan, via
Sailings from Honolulu.
*Korea, for China and Japan, via
*Honolulu and Manila, via
*Manchuria, for San Francisco, via
Sailings from Sydney, N. S. W.
*China, for San Francisco, via
*Carrying U. S. mail.

Schedule of Transpacific Sailings.

WESTBOUND.

*Nippon Maru, for China and
Japan, via Honolulu and Manila
*Shokaku, for China and Japan, via
*Hogokun and Manila, via
Sailings from Seattle.
*Tango Maru, for Yokohama, Kobe,
Shanghai and Hongkong, via
*Sailings from Tacoma, Wash.
*Touei, for Yokohama, Kobe and
Hongkong, via
Sailings from Vancouver.
*Marama, for Australasian ports,
via Honolulu and Japan, via
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*Korea, for China and Japan, via
*Honolulu and Manila, via
*Manchuria, for San Francisco, via
Sailings from Sydney, N. S. W.
*China, for San Francisco, via
*Carrying U. S. mail.

Do You Know How
... TO ...
Take Photographs?

If You Do, boys and girls,
now is the time
to get busy. It will not be work
but pleasure, and you may get
an extra dollar or two in your
vacation season.

The Monitor wants original
photographs of historic places,
quaint houses, parks, picturesque
landscapes, marine views,
river views, old bridges, school
gardens or playgrounds, children
at play.

It proposes to print two each
Saturday. For the best photograph
received each week \$1.00
will be paid; for the second best,
50 cents.

Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if return of picture is desired.

Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

Telephone Service Shows Gain Over Telegraph System

Third Census of Electrical Industries Shows That Single Wires Extend Over Fifteen Million Miles.

INCOMES REPORTED

The statistics for the telegraph industry of the United States, taken as a part of the third census of the electrical industries of the United States, for 1907, have been compiled by Chief Statistician Stuart and will be issued in bulletin form by United States Census Director E. Dana Durand in a short time.

Conspicuous among the facts exhibited are the stupendous single wire mileage of the commercial telephone and telegraph systems, the millions of messages annually carried over the wires, the almost incredible growth of the telephone system as compared with the telegraph, the large capitalization of the companies concerned, and the enormous sums expended by them; and the difficult development of the wireless system.

The first table relates to the telegraph systems and is a summary, by classes. The total number of systems is given as 1813, of which 25 are commercial land line and ocean cable, 6 wireless, and 625 railroad telegraph systems, the remainder not being involved in the topics treated of herein. The 25 commercial land line and ocean cable systems operated 1,577,961 miles of single wire, employed an average of 28,034 persons, paid \$17,808,249 in salaries and wages, expended \$14,879,613, earned \$51,583,808, and sent 103,794,076 messages. The 625 railroad telegraph systems operated 800,342 miles of single wire, employed an average of 68,197 telegraph operators and dispatchers, expended \$37,242,479 (income not stated, as there is no direct financial income from their own use of the service), sent 264,512,816 messages, of which 5,923,483 were of a commercial nature, the income for which is reported by the commercial systems.

Another table shows that there was a grand total of 15,072,220 miles of single wire in the telegraph and telephone service. Of this, the telephone systems controlled 12,999,369 miles, of which there were on pole or roof lines 5,092,223, in overhead cables 2,917,114, in subways or conduits 4,969,302, and in submarine cables 20,730 miles. Of the grand total stated, the telegraph systems, exclusive of government telegraph systems, used 2,072,851 miles, of which there were on pole or roof lines 1,958,336 miles, in overhead cables 41,886, in subways or conduits 65,247, and in submarine cables 7582 miles.

A comparative summary deals with the telephone and commercial telegraph systems, not including railroad lines and the wireless, giving the grand total as 22,906 companies, of which there are 22,971 telephone systems, which include 17,702 independent farmer or rural lines, and 25 commercial telegraph systems, not including the wireless. The grand total of single wire mileage was 14,070,142, of

which the telephone systems controlled 12,999,369 miles, which include 486,294 miles of wire on independent farmer or rural lines, while the telegraph systems used 1,570,773 miles, exclusive of 7188 miles of leased wire.

The total of ocean cable was 46,301 nautical miles, all controlled by the commercial telegraph systems. The total of salaries of clerks, etc., was 29,470, of whom 25,298 were employed by the telephone systems and 4172 by the commercial telegraph. The telephone officials, etc., received in salaries \$19,208,423 and the telegraph clerks \$2,794,937. The total of 142,733 wage earners is divided, 118,871 belonging to the telephone systems and receiving in wages \$48,980,704, while the 23,862 telegraph wage earners were paid \$15,013,312.

The total of capital stock and bonds outstanding, par value, was \$1,034,909,579, of which \$814,616,004 was credited to the telephone systems and \$220,293,575 to the telegraph companies. The income was \$236,045,615, of which the telephone companies earned \$184,461,747, expending \$140,802,205, and the telegraph system earned \$51,583,808, expending \$14,879,613. Of the whole number of systems in operation, the telephone formed 99.9 per cent.

In taking up consideration of the joint subject of commercial telegraphs and ocean cable systems, the bulletin points out the impossibility of segregating the statistics. A comparative summary is given of the three census periods 1880, 1902 and 1907, and it is explained that in 1880 there were 77 companies reported, but that number decreased later by consolidations among themselves. In 1902 there were 25 companies considered. The same number is found for 1907. Taking the details for the last census period, it is shown that 1,577,961 miles of single wire were operated; 46,301 nautical miles of ocean cable; 103,794,076 messages transmitted, which include 5,869,317 cable messages; 29,110 telegraph offices operated; total income \$51,583,808, of which \$45,255,187 was from telegraph traffic, and \$6,328,681 from all other sources. The capitalization in the form of capital stock was, authorized, par value, \$1,016,903,000, of which there was outstanding, par value, \$155,089,575. Dividends on stock amounted to \$7,477,083. The average total number of employees is given as 28,034, and salaries and wages \$17,808,249.

The decrease since 1880 in the number of separate companies has been notable and there has been a large increase in business and equipment. The increase in salaries and wages was 18.4 per cent greater than in 1902, and 264.5 per cent greater than the 1880 figure.

With one exception the entire commercial telegraph and cable industry of the country is operated as incorporated companies. It is shown that of the total authorized issue of stocks and bonds in 1907, capital stock constituted 66.1 per cent and bonds 33.9 per cent. At the end of 1907 the total authorized issue of stock, outstanding, was 96 per cent, and 78.6 per cent of the bonds were outstanding. On the bonds an average rate

Nearly Twenty-Three Thousand Companies, of Which Six Wireless Ones Expend More Than Income.

TRAFFIC IMMENSE

Of 4.1 per cent was paid in 1907. Of the 24 incorporated companies for 1907, only 11 paid dividends on their capital stock. The same number declared dividends for 1902. The total receipts of the telegraph companies for 1907 exceeded those for 1902 by \$10,653,830.

The commercial telegraph systems controlled ocean cables having a length of 46,301 nautical miles in 1907, as compared with 16,677 in 1902, an increase of 29,624 nautical miles, or 177.6 per cent. It is pointed out that this large increase is largely due to the fact that the Pacific cable and the New York-Havana cable were laid during the interval between the two censuses.

There were six commercial wireless telegraph systems, having 122 tower stations in 1907, situated at most of the large ports on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and in Hawaii. Wireless messages to the number of 163,617 were sent between these ports in 1907. These six companies had an authorized capitalization in the form of stock with a par value of \$39,450,000, of which \$32,726,242 was the value of outstanding stock. The year's income was \$122,154 and the expenses \$169,782, of which \$87,571 was expended in the salaries and wages of 182 employees.

The bureau of equipment in the navy department, at the end of the fiscal year 1907, had installed wireless telegraph apparatus on 73 naval vessels and at 44 shore stations. During that period the shore stations sent 26,933 messages, containing 541,919 words, and received 34,673 messages, amounting to 675,097 words. Cape Cod, Mass., leads all stations in this respect, sending 2673 messages, and Cavite, in the Philippine Islands, came next, sending 2025 messages. Of the number of stations receiving messages, Dry Tortugas, Fla., had 2703; Newport, R. I., 2701; Mare Island, Cal., 2334; Cape Cod, Mass., 2304; Norfolk, Va., 2171, and Cavite, P. I., 2013. The shore stations are open to the public for messages, and these are also received from or put on the telephone or telegraph land lines.

In 1907 the railroad systems in the United States operated 807,824 miles of telegraph wire, 52,518 miles of telephone wire, and employed 68,197 telegraph operators and dispatchers, who received \$37,242,479 in salaries and wages. These systems reported 33,441 telegraph offices and 30,115 telephones; transmitted 5,923,483 commercial messages and 258,589,333 messages in connection with the despatching of trains and other railroad business. The bulletin states the presumption that the telephone will come into more general use for train despatching. Referring to the electric interurban roads, the bulletin notes that they early recognized the advantages of the telephone for despatching purposes.

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSE WANTED
I WISH TO RENT in Brookline or vicinity, by Aug. 15, a modern 8 or 9 room house, with large yard; price \$40 to \$50 per month; might purchase on easy terms. Address C. M. V. 46 Griggs road, Brookline.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
For Sale on Commonwealth Avenue

A lot of 140 ft. front containing 27,000 ft. north side of Commonwealth Ave., between Babcock and St. James roads; no restrictions. Apply 29 Southampton St., Boston.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE
FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES

FOR SALE: secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK
KANSAS CITY, MO.

INVESTMENTS
PACIFIC COAST TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

100 million feet of finest timber may be purchased at an exceptionally low price. INVESTMENTS in both large and small tracts made on absolutely secure basis; references furnished. SHORES TIMBER CO., 204 White Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

FINANCIAL
AN INDIVIDUAL OWNER OF AN ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE YELLOW PINE LUMBER BUSINESS WITH LIMITED CAPITAL DESIRES SOME ONE TO FINANCE DEAL TO LARGELY INCREASE CAPITAL ON GOOD SAVING. ADDRESS W. E. CAMPE, 1214 JAMES BLDG., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

LAND FOR SALE
FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE

140,000 FEET OF LAND, either whole or in lots; fronting Clark and Clinton roads; 5 minutes walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at low figure. Address 99 Southampton St., Boston.

FOR SALE
SOMERVILLE—Furnished 4-room flat, bath; suitable for bride couple; mahogany parlor suite, velvet carpet, piano, oak dining set, 2 tapestry rugs, bed, dresser, lace draperies, refrigerator, sewing machine (new); rent \$18. 7222 Monitor Office.

A FINE quartered oak sideboard, made to order; large mirrors; suitable for a club, hotel or large dining room; price very reasonable. N. H. Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET
LOW PRICE, COOL, COZY

HEMENWAY TERRACE
TO LET on lease, until June 30, 1910, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, first floor; in perfect order; hot water always; warm in winter, cool in summer; looks out on the Fens. Apply C. M. Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED
I WANT A FIVE-ROOM MODERN APARTMENT WITHIN FIVE MINUTES WALK OF THE CORNER OF HUNTINGTON AND MASSACHUSETTS AVES., BOSTON; RENT MUST BE REASONABLE; PROMPT RESPONSE APPRECIATED. ADDRESS F. C. MONITOR OFFICE.

ROOM AND BOARD
NEW YORK, 371 Central Park West, cor. 97th St.—Delightful summer home, overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service; beautiful view. R. DICK.

BOARD for gentleman and wife, in suburbs, 24 minutes from city, near station and trolley; steam heated house; excellent recreation; table d'hôte. Address A. T. A. Monitor Office.

HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 86—First suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath; central heating; private house; ref. required; tourists accommodated.

CHICAGO, 4152 Berkeley A.—Light, airy front room for gentleman; private family; reasonable; 3d apt; phone Drexel 3267.

CHICAGO—Furnished or unfurnished room with board; good transportation. 4147 Berkeley Ave., phone Drexel 1828.

31ST ST., 20 EAST, New York—Rooms, single or en suite; meals optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TITILL.

ROOMS TO LET
67 RUTLAND ST.—Furnished square room on bath floor; cool summer, warm winter. Phone TR. 188-1. MRS. FALES.

ROOMS with bath and telephone for auto carnival week; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Carrier 50, Lowell, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED
TWO clean, sunny, furnished housekeeping rooms, first or second floor; South Side, D. S., care Monitor, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

MACHINERY
SAVES AND MACHINERY

moved promptly by YOULEIN, SMITH & HOPKINS, 57 Atlantic street.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

TRAVELING POST-OFFICE A BIG AID
Modern System of Handling the Nation's Mail on Trains Is an Improvement on the Old Methods.

One of the greatest advances ever made in the postal service was the origination of the traveling postoffice, says Joseph Stewart in the National Magazine. This was started in 1892, and has developed and grown into the modern railway mail service. Instead of transporting the mails in bulk and assembling them in large distributing postoffices for separation and despatch, they are sent directly to the railway postoffice to be distributed on their way to destination.

This postoffice is a car or cars operated in trains between important terminals, fitted up and furnished with distributing cases and sack racks, in which railway postal clerks distribute and handle the mails carried. Here the mails are made up for local delivery en route and for despatch to connecting lines.

This railway mail service directs the despatch of all mails, determines the routes over which they shall be carried, and distributes them en route, so they are ready for delivery to offices along the line, and in some cases makes separations for city delivery upon arrival at large terminals. To conduct this service there are 15,295 officers and clerks employed at a cost of more than \$18,300,000 a year. The railway postoffice lines cover 208,481 miles of steam, electric and steamboat routes.

PUBLIC FOUNTAIN ON RAILROAD LAND

Money for a public fountain on the right of way of the Southern Pacific Company in Eugene, Ore., has been raised by the women's auxiliary of the Eugene Commercial Club, and a contract let for construction of the fountain, says the Portland Oregonian. The fountain will be 13 feet high and 15 feet in diameter. Colored electric lights will be reflected through the falling water in the fountain.

Flanking the fountain will be two ornamental columns. They weigh between 15,000 and 18,000 pounds each. The columns will be surmounted by electrolights.

It is most improbable that we have saved since the panic enough surplus capital to go ahead on the scale of 1906. After a stock advance in 20 months of from 40 to 50 points on the average, bringing the market to within seven points of the abnormal prosperity of three years ago, the conservative man is likely to become suspicious, especially when popular newspapers print "prosperity stories" with spread headlines in their Sunday editions. There are too many rich men, with large paper profits on heavy lines of speculative stock, anxious to make a market to unload.

It is likely that they can make such a market if only the money market can be kept well in hand, but the sensible man will prefer to unload when the big financiers do, and the period of distribution should be recognizable from the broadening of the market.

To accept the responsibility of advising the public to buy stocks at this level on small margins, or even for investment, is a very different matter. With a continuance of cheap money for another two months it would be quite possible, on the technical position, to carry the average price of industrials and railroad stocks to a figure higher than the record of 1906. Prices are discounting, in advance, good crops in the aggregate, the restoration of activity in the steel trade and in other important directions, and a general return of public confidence, to which the disposal of the tariff matter has doubtless contributed.

Nevertheless it is highly probable on past experience that the stock market will break before the actual return of

PRICES DISCOUNT THE PROSPERITY THAT IS TO COME

Future Activity in Industrial Enterprises, Good Crops and Cheapness of Money Basis of Bull Campaign.

VIEWS OF A CRITIC

An obliging correspondent in Baltimore calls our attention to the attitude of certain newspaper commentators on the stock market, in its broadest aspect as an indicator of the country's prosperity, says the Wall Street Journal. He remarks severely that their conservatism is generally in evidence at the wrong time. There is a measure of truth in this, but it is subject to so many exceptions and qualifications that it would be difficult to draw any workable generalization from it.

A newspaper critic after all is much as other men are, plus some professional facility of expression, usually a considerable experience, and (it is to be hoped) always a sense of responsibility. It is true that some of the most experienced financial critics in October, 1907, failed to recognize the end of the crisis.

Few people did recognize the end of the crisis as a matter of fact, because the bears of the stocks continued to make money on the short side well into the following month, while the inveterate bulls were speechless because the wind had been effectively knocked out of them. One New York critic, unquestionably honest and able, has since that time been unable to work up any real enthusiasm for the advance in prices. There was an obvious failure in his case to recognize the country's power of recuperation.

Ever since the stock market turned in November, 1907, it was pointed out periodically, reasoning from the average price of stocks alone, that a continued advance was indicated; and even as late as July 18, while it was admitted that prices were high, no change in that attitude was intimated and still higher prices were suggested. It need hardly be said that there has been a substantial further advance since that date and that no indication of any striking set-back has yet presented itself.

To accept the responsibility of advising the public to buy stocks at this level on small margins, or even for investment, is a very different matter. With a continuance of cheap money for another two months it would be quite possible, on the technical position, to carry the average price of industrials and railroad stocks to a figure higher than the record of 1906. Prices are discounting, in advance, good crops in the aggregate, the restoration of activity in the steel trade and in other important directions, and a general return of public confidence, to which the disposal of the tariff matter has doubtless contributed.

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OREGON COLLEGE GIVEN NEW ALTAR

The large assembly room in Villard hall, Eugene (Ore.) seating 1500 people, will soon be graced by a new altar or reading desk, the gift of the class of 1909 of the University of Oregon, says the Portland Oregonian. The desk has been received and will be set up within a few days. The senior class will place on it a silver tablet inscribed "Presented to the University by the class of 1909, June, 1909." The members of the committee having in charge the securing of the desk were Harold Merriman, Ralph McEwan and Olivia Risley.

FIND BLACK PINE MAKES GOOD PULP

Central Oregon Tree, Hitherto Considered Worthless, Produces Paper Stock of Good Quality.

Discovery has been made that the wood of the black pine of Central Oregon can be manufactured into a paper pulp of an exceedingly fine and valuable grade, says the Portland Oregonian. J. N. Hunter and J. E. Sawhill of Bend recently sent specimens of the wood to the Lebanon Pulp Mills, and as a result of experiments tried there it is reported that the quality of pulp produced from the black pine surpasses in whiteness, ease of manufacture and probable commercial value for paper-making purposes any wood hitherto handled in the state.

The results of the discovery of marketable value in timber hitherto considered almost worthless will be of vast importance to the entire Central Oregon country, and particularly to that portion drained by the Deschutes, where the sand is remarkably prolific.

The black pine is a dark-barked pine growing thickly in the semi-desert lands too dry for the yellow pine, and in some instances mixed in with the latter. It is far smaller than its yellow brother, a tree 12 or 14 inches in diameter being exceptionally large for the species, and the average of a fairly good stand ranging about nine inches. On account of its small size it is not logged, and is usually regarded by the homesteader as a nuisance which finds its nearest approach to practical use as fence railings.

Many experiments in political matters have been tried out in the antipodes. The latest of these is the government tourist bureau, says Alexander Hume Ford, writing in Harper's Weekly.

It was New Zealand that first set to work to educate her citizens by travel. The government took charge of the geyser district, made trails over the mountains, built rest-houses and initiated scales of charges suited alike to the very wealthy—there seem to be no millionaires in New Zealand—and the middle classes.

Australia soon began to follow suit. Rivalry ensued, until finally it was seen that cooperation would be more effective. Accordingly the dominion and the commonwealth joined forces to advertise to the world the attractions of the two countries.

Presently Hawaii grew interested. Now a joint Australasia New Zealand Pacific islands bureau is in contemplation, while some of our own western states are making inquiries about the scheme.

LABRADOR FISHERIES FAIL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Advises from Labrador, through the fisheries cruiser Fiona, which arrived Sunday, report the failure of the fisheries off that coast, owing to the ice blockade.

TRAVEL BUREAUS EDUCATE PEOPLE

James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury department, is the man to whom the credit chiefly belongs for the revival of system and classic symmetry in the public buildings, says the San Francisco Argonaut. In the last 15 years, while he has had charge, the classic principle has been laid down to be followed without deviation.

During this decade and a half a great number of federal structures have been reared in all sections of the country. Without exception they follow a classic model, adapted to furnish the required business facilities. Two or three types of the Spanish Renaissance have been used in the Southwest. A new version of the colonial is being introduced in the South. The classic, with Georgian variations, is seen throughout the middle West.

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Stocks Make Another Spurt Upward, Selling Off at Close

UNION PACIFIC'S NEW HIGH RECORD IN STOCK MARKET

Urgent Buying of the Issue Today Causes Prices to Steady and Then Advance to a Still Higher Range.

LAKE COPPER IS UP

Union Pacific was pushed up to a new high record price today in the New York market. After opening unchanged from Saturday's closing price at 203 1/2, it advanced to 204 1/2 within the first hour. A Berlin cable stated that E. H. Harriman before leaving Bad Gastein had so interested the business interests of that place in Union Pacific that a pool was formed which purchased 3000 shares of that stock and that Mr. Harriman had told one of them "You had better keep it. You will be surprised at what is going to happen."

This may be pure fiction, but it helped to boom the stock in Wall street. Just what is going to "happen" is a matter of various opinions. The prevailing one is that the stock is to be put upon a 12 per cent basis. But this report has been doing duty so long that it could be hardly responsible for the further advance in the stock today.

The strength displayed by Union Pacific acted favorably upon the rest of the market and during the early trading good gains were general. Tips were plentiful, but the generally accepted theory for the advance was that the big interests were endeavoring to make a higher market level in order to give them an opportunity to unload their holdings. The professional room trader was timid at first and the opening was irregular, but later confidence was established and the buying became general.

National Lead attracted some attention early by advancing from 91 1/2 to 92 1/2. American Smelting & Refining was up 1/2 at 101 at the opening and rose to 102 1/2. Chicago & Northwestern opened 1/2 higher than Saturday's closing at 193 and advanced to 195. Interborough Metropolitan preferred opened at 48, but quickly regained the loss. Amalgamated Copper was easier, declining from 86 1/2 to 85 1/2. Westinghouse was the one weak feature, declining from 80 1/2 to 79 1/2, during the early trading. Reading sold above 165, a new high record. Great Northern Ore was strong.

There was a good deal of trading in Lake Copper on the Boston exchange. It opened at 34 and then rose to 34 1/2. North Lake was firm around 11 to 11 1/2. Superior Copper was unchanged at the opening at 58 1/2, and after advancing to 59 it receded to 58 1/2. Later it recovered and sold up to 61. United Fruit advanced from 143 1/2 to 146.

COPPER ROAD IS ABSORBED

MANISTIQUE, Mich. — By a deal which has been practically closed in the past few days, the Ann Arbor Railway Company has gained control of the Manistique, Marquette & Northern railroad, which extends from this place to Shingleton, 45 miles, and connects there with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.

This line, which will be made an extension of the Ann Arbor from here, will give that road a large percentage of the vast timber and copper business of the upper peninsula. The timber and ore will be carried from Manistique to Frankfort by the railroad's car ferry and shipped from there to Toledo by rail, making the latter city the distributing point for shipments to the East and South.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP

NEW ORLEANS.—The Times-Democrat says in its summary of cotton crop conditions:

In Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee improvement has been the rule. North Carolina as a whole shows no important change, but there has been a distinct loss in South Carolina. In Texas and Oklahoma there has been sharp deterioration and the situation is critical.

SEVEN MILLIONS ON IMPROVEMENTS

PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania railroad will make improvements amounting to about \$7,000,000 on the lines of the company west of Pittsburgh. Of this sum \$3,000,000 will be expended in improving the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, and \$4,000,000 will be spent in double-tracking the line between Richmond and Irvington, Ind.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.—Cotton opening: Aug. 11.99 1/2; Sept. 11.88 1/2; Oct. 11.84 1/2; Nov. 11.83; Dec. 11.82 1/2; Jan. 11.82 1/2; Feb. 11.83; Mar. 11.80 1/2; Apr. 11.87; May 11.93 bid.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton: Business quiet, prices easier. American middling uplands 6.55. Sales 7000. Receipts 7000. 700 American. Futures opened weak. Tenders new 3400.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amal. Copper	86 1/2	86 3/4	84 1/2	85 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	47 1/2	48	47 1/4	48
Am. C. & F. Ind.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69	69
Am. Cotton Oil	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/2
Am. Ice Securities	29	40	39	39 1/2
Am. Locomotive	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2	68 1/4
Am. Loco. & Eng.	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 1/2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/4	116 1/2
Am. St. P. & N. W.	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/4	93 1/2
Am. Sugar	132 1/2	133	132 1/4	133 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	143 1/2	144	143 1/4	143 1/2
Am. Tobacco	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
Atchafalaya	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 1/2
At. Const. Lbr.	134 1/2	135	134 1/4	134 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	119 1/2	120	119 1/4	119 1/2
Balt. & Ohio P.	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/4	93 1/2
B. & O. Trans.	81	81 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2
Canadian Pac.	187 1/2	188	187 1/4	187 1/2
Gen. Leather	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
Gen. Leather P.	108 1/2	109	108 1/4	108 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	80	81 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2
Chl. & Alton	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron	46 1/2	47	46 1/4	46 1/2
Con. Gas	143 1/2	144	143 1/4	143 1/2
Con. Products	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Con. Products P.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/2
Del. & Hudson	156 1/2	157	156 1/4	156 1/2
Den. & Rio Grande	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
Erie	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
General Electric	172 1/2	173	172 1/4	172 1/2
Gen. Elec. P.	155 1/2	155 3/4	155 1/4	155 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore	85 1/2	86	85 1/4	85 1/2
Illinois Central	157 1/2	157 3/4	157 1/4	157 1/2
Interboro Met.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2
Kansas & Texas	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Kan. & N. W.	149 1/2	150	149 1/4	149 1/2
Missouri Pac.	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/2
National Lead	91 1/2	92	91 1/4	91 1/2
N. Y. & N. H.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
N. Y. Central	141 1/2	142	141 1/4	141 1/2
Nor. & Western	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/4	55 1/2
Northern Pac.	156 1/2	157	156 1/4	156 1/2
Northwestern	193 1/2	194	193 1/4	193 1/2
Ontario & Western	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Pennsylvania	141 1/2	142	141 1/4	141 1/2
People's Gas	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/2
Pullman	198 1/2	199	198 1/4	198 1/2
Reading	163 1/2	164	163 1/4	163 1/2
Republic Steel	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
Rock Island	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/2
Rock Island P.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield & L.	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 1/2
Southern Steel	135 1/2	135 3/4	135 1/4	135 1/2
Southern Railway	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
St. Paul	162 1/2	163	162 1/4	162 1/2
Texas Pacific	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2
Third Avenue	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
Twin City R.R.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Union Pacific	203 1/2	204	203 1/4	203 1/2
U. S. Rubber	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/2
U. S. Rubber P.	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/4	117 1/2
U. S. Steel	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
U. S. Steel P.	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/4	127 1/2
Wabash	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 1/2
Western Union	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2
Westinghouse	79 1/2	80	79 1/4	79 1/2

BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 1/2	106	105 1/4
Atchafalaya	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4
Den. & Rio Grande	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4
Erie & Alton	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4
Erie & N. W.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4
Interboro Met.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4
Japan	86	86 1/2	85 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 per cent	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/4
Penn. cv 1915	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4
Penn. cv 1915	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4
Rock Island	81	81 1/2	80 1/2
Rock Island 5 1/2	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/4
Union Pacific	203 1/2	204	203 1/4
U. S. Steel	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4
U. S. Steel 5 1/2	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/4
Wabash	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/4
Western Union	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4
Westinghouse	79 1/2	80	79 1/4
Wisconsin Central	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2 per cent	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

	Decline.
Consolid. money	84 1/2
Consolid. account	10 1/2
Amal. Copper	194
Atchafalaya	120 1/2
Canadian Pacific	187 1/2
St. Paul	162 1/2
Erie 1st	38 1/2
Erie 2nd	38 1/2
Illinois Central	157 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	148 1/2
New York Central	149 1/2
Pennsylvania	141 1/2
Reading	163 1/2
Southern Pacific	193 1/2
Union Pacific	203 1/2
U. S. Steel	71 1/2
U. S. Steel 5 1/2	127 1/2

FINANCIAL NOTES

The largest lumber shipments from Pensacola in two years are reported.

Better conditions are expected in the soft yarn market following the tariff settlement.

Crop reports of officials of the Atchafalaya, St. Paul, Rock Island and Chicago Northwestern are extremely favorable, cotton excepted.

A record-breaking rush of business is expected by the railroads and the merchandise movement is already double that of a year ago.

The Union Pacific is rushing the Seattle improvement work and it is expected that train service to that port will be established Sept. 1.

A new national bank for Turkey is in course of formation with the aid of British capital, prime movers being Sir Ernest Cassell, Lord Revelstoke and Sir Alexander Henderson.

Idaho merchants complain to the interstate commerce commission against the Oregon short line, Utah Northern, and Union Pacific railways charging discrimination on coal rates.

BIG IRRIGATION COMPANY FORMED

A Mexican Project, Involving Fourteen Million Dollars, by Which Many Acres of Land Will Be Reclaimed.

GAUDALAJARA, Mex.—The Chapala Electric & Irrigation Company, with a capital of \$14,000,000, has been organized and will take over Guadalajara street railway, light and power system and the water power, irrigation and transmission concessions of Manuel Cuesta of this city.

Of the total capital of the new company, \$5,000,000 is preferred and \$9,000,000 common stock. All of the former will be taken by the Banco Central of Mexico City, in conjunction with the National Bank of Mexico and the Bank of London & Mexico.

The common stock will be issued to the Pimental interests and other security holders in the Compania de Tranvias, Luz y Fuerza de Guadalajara, owning the Guadalajara light and power systems and to Manuel Cuesta.

Fernando Pimental, vice-president of the Banco Central Mexicano of Mexico City, is president of the Chapala Electric & Irrigation Company. Besides operating and improving the Guadalajara system, the new company will transmit power developed on the Santiago river to mining districts, cities and towns in the state of Jalisco, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, and will use the water of Lake Chapala in the irrigation of land in the states of Jalisco, Guanajuato and Michoacan.

A contract has been made with the Mexican government for a loan of \$3,000,000, which will be used in the construction of a dike, to extend 22 kilometers along the eastern end of Lake Chapala. This piece of work, which will probably cost more than \$3,000,000, will result in the reclamation of approximately 125,000 acres of land, and in reducing the total area of the lake from 1700 to about 1200 square kilometers. According to present plans work on the dike will be started within 30 days.

The contract with the government permits the payment of the loan of \$3,000,000 in reclaimed land at the value of \$250 a hectare. At the government's estimate the reclaimed land will have a total value of \$12,500,000. According to Mr. Cuesta's estimate, fully 200,000 hectares, or 440,000 acres can be irrigated ultimately with water from Lake Chapala.

Under the recent law for the promotion of irrigation a subsidy of \$25 a hectare will be paid for all land irrigated. It is estimated that under concessions held by the new company fully 100,000 horsepower can be developed on the Santiago river. A new 12,000-horsepower power plant is now nearing completion at Toluca, 20 miles from this city, and part of the equipment for the transmission line that will carry an electric current to several districts in the state of Guadalajara has been received in this city. Work on this transmission line is to be started at once.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	Fourth week July	Fourth week July	Fourth week July
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN.	\$101,000	\$101,237	\$101,237
GEORGIA SOUTHERN FLORIDA	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SALT LAKE	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000
CHICAGO BOARD.	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Sept.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Oct.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Nov.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Dec.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Jan.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Feb.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Mar.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Apr.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
May	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
June	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
July	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Aug.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Sept.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Oct.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Nov.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Dec.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Jan.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Feb.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Mar.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Apr.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
May	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
June	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
July	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Aug.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Sept.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Oct.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Nov.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Dec.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Jan.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Feb.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Mar.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Apr.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
May	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
June	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
July	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Aug.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2</

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Entering Within the Veil

Mortal man lives in a mental atmosphere of insecurity, which is intensified by the thought of the limit of this life; and to a feeling of spiritual unrest is also added a sense of sin, carrying with it a fear of punishment. While often attempting to veil such thoughts by seeming indifference, he is nevertheless swayed by an indefinite dread and a longing for the assurance of forgiveness and safety. Not every one will voice it, but this craving is crystallized in the cry of the Philistine jailer, "What must I do to be saved?"

If a number of persons were asked separately what salvation means, their answers might differ in the wording, but they would agree in the thought that salvation is a hoped-for condition of safety and joy. However satisfying such a hope for a future world may be, it does not materially aid in contending with the irksome conditions or in alleviating the galling experiences of our daily life. Frequently one will rise with courage to meet a great sorrow or calamity, while lacking the fortitude to resist the attacks of the so-called lesser evils, with their resultant discouragements and pains, mental and physical.

Many take a fatalistic view of these conditions; expecting them not to be obviated, and believing that there is nothing to do but suffer patiently. To class as sin the wrong-doing which is evident only to the world, is a mistake as great as to think that the warning, "Be sure your sin will find you out," has reference to being discovered by the world. It does not say that the world will find you out, but "your sin will find you out." The flagrant sins, so called, are simply the outcroppings of the evil thought. There is great suffering from sins which give no definite surface indications, and some of the most enslaving sins are seldom recognized as such.

Now to the one who is under bondage and wishes to be free, there comes a desire for a higher and more practical knowledge of God. He ponders the scriptural admonition to "acquaint now thyself with him, and he will be at peace," and longingly dwells upon its hopeful possibility, while still uncertain as to any

The Sphere of Women

Some clubwoman of London has advised that the motto of their society be "The Home Is Woman's Sphere," not the small personal home, but the home of the world.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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AN AMERICAN OBELISK

A great many people know about the Cleopatra's Needle, or great Egyptian obelisk, brought from Egypt at enormous expense and stupendous effort and installed in Central Park, New York. All who have visited the spot have been amazed at the huge object and interested in its mystifying hieroglyphics, while its proportions and great height mutely attest the magnificent accomplishment in transplanting the obelisk from its native shores to American soil. Comparatively few, however, are aware that in our own America exists a natural Cleopatra's Needle which rivals in size the Egyptian production, and in its native home is quite as wonderful to the visitors to that section.

The town of Cody, in Wyoming, in the Great Horn basin, is the gateway to Yellowstone National Park. This town was founded by Col. Wm. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," and bears his name. To reach Yellowstone park from this point, one travels by stage coach for about 60 miles through a region of beautiful scenery. When the mountainous district is reached one follows the edge of a precipice for a distance, then finds himself suddenly removed from possible danger by a natural

How few of us are called to carry the doctrines of Christianity into distant lands; but which of us is not called to adorn these doctrines every day by gentleness in our own carriage, by kindness and forbearance to all about us?—Hannah More.



CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.
Or Chimney rock, on the Yellowstone National Park route in Wyoming.

passageway through a huge rock, which the coach enters, to emerge on the other side among scenery of a wholly different type, with great trees by the roadside and wonderful and picturesque groups of natural rocks. Here, what appears to be a huge obelisk towers above all surrounding objects—a Cleopatra's Needle of nature's own handiwork. It stands out conspicuously in its mountainous environment, surrounded by rocks of peculiar development, but Cleopatra's Needle is the wonder of all visitors. It is known in that section as Chimney Rock or Needle Rock, but a traveler at first sight promptly gave it the Egyptian name, which still clings to it.

The height of this Cleopatra's Needle may be estimated comparatively by the men standing at its base in the illustration, while the face of the stone would almost seem to indicate that nature had intended to produce even the hieroglyphics of the imported sister obelisk in the city. From the surface of the natural stone and strata as they are brought out in the picture, one could well imagine that for centuries past this rock tower had been growing, layer upon layer, from its first flat peeping above ground to its present height.

If any man is able to convince me and show me that I do not think or act right, I will gladly change, for I seek the truth, by which no man was ever injured. But he is injured who abides in his error and ignorance.—Marcus Aurelius.

Waking Up

A little child, under the influence of a bad dream, cried out in alarm. Its terror seemed so great that the tears coursed down the little cheeks and it held out its helpless hands as it called its mother's name. Then it awakened, to see only the sweet, smiling face of its mother, and to hear her voice as bending above it she said reassuringly: "Why, darling, there is nothing here, only mother!"

When we wake up from a dream of error in any form to realize the presence of our Father-Mother God, we may hear the voice of Truth declaring to our human consciousness that there is nothing but Truth.

A promise is something to be performed, and a pledge is something to keep, and the man in public office is at least as much bound to faithful performance as any other man.—Dallas News.

It is never true that we are not helpers; where the fervent heart is, there is the servant of God, and unto him comes over with work the reward.—Robert Collier.

Children's Department

A Newsboy's Bright Idea

When conventions are held in a town there is a demand for something which represents the city itself—views, booklets, souvenir spoons. The Geneva Times says that a boy of 14, a newsboy, took photographs and wrote a little history of his home city. He had a printer friend make neat little booklets and sold them for 50 cents to those attending conventions. Two state conventions happened to meet in this town during the month and his stock was cleared out. Now the hotels and stationers of the town have his booklets in regular stock.

"You must not interrupt me when I am speaking, Ethel."

"Why, that's the only time I can interrupt you, mamma."—Yonkers Statesman.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

WORD SQUARES.

I. That which is long if it has no turning. A word used in describing a desert. A number. A garden of old.

II. The name of a chain of mountains separating two continents. A famous city of ancient and modern times. So be it. A river in Siberia.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE.

Key word, consideration. 1. Era. 2. Train. 3. Onion. 4. Noise. 5. Orator. 6. Nice. 7. Raisin.

Every man can make the world better to the extent, at least, of making himself better.—Selected.

A Famous Coin

The Simon petition crown is the work of Thomas Simon, who, after producing some of the most beautiful coins in the currency of the Commonwealth period, was by Charles II. superseded in his office by John Roettier, a native of Antwerp. As a protest Simon struck his "petition crown," as it is called, which round the edge has the following wording: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your majesty to compare this his tryall piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered and more accurately engraved to relieve him." Only 12 were struck.—Exchange.

A Poet's Memories

A famous English poet, Charles Swinburne, who loved children and made some remarkable songs about them, wrote of his early recollections: "I can remember no earlier enjoyment than being held up in my father's arms and brandished between his hands, then shot like a stone from a sling through the air, shouting and laughing with delight, head foremost into the coming wave—which could only have been the pleasure of a very little fellow."

An American Has Crossed the Channel By the Air Route

M. Latham is said to be a Frenchman by option, as his predecessor, Blanchard, was by nationality. Blanchard, the "Don Quichotte de la Manche," as he was subsequently styled, ballooned over in 1785, having for his fellow-adventurer the American, Dr. Jeffries. They made their ascent at Dover, and they came down somewhere in the neighborhood of Calais, thus following the traditional route. Calais was enthused into conferring the freedom of the town on Blanchard—an honor which Jeffries might well have shared—and Louis XVI. into conferring a pension, quite on our modern civil list scale, on the successful aeronaut.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Man Next Door Was Right

"Sir," requested the young man, entering with a suit on his arm, "I've brought these clothes for you to press. The man next door says you are fine at pressing suits."

"Well, the man next door is right," replied the suit presser; "only this isn't a tailor shop—it's a lawyer's office."—Judge.

For if any man should conceive certain things as being really good, such as prudence, temperance, justice, fortitude, he would not, after having first conceived them, endure to listen to anything which should not be in harmony with what is really good.—Marcus Aurelius.

"Not as I will," the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat.
"Not as I will"—the darkness feels
More safe than light when this thought steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will"—because the One
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us, on the road and still
For us must all His love fulfill—
"Not as we will!"
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

School Is Out in London

The London Mail of July 22, remarking upon the flood of children just let loose in London streets for the summer vacation—they are 750,000 in number—quotes the program of one as follows: "Me an' Billy Smith an' some other chaps," he said, "we take a couple of pieces of bread and butter each in our pockets an' we goes an' plays cricket all day in the park."

Some 20,000 of the children leave London in July for a fortnight's holiday in the country, some going as far as Wales or Scotland. They are being sent by the Children's Country Holiday Fund. They return in August, when another batch is sent.

Motor Car Election

It is said that at no previous election has the motor car been so much in evidence as during the contest in the High Peak recently, says the London Globe. Nearly 250 cars were at the disposal of the two parties, and one of the pleasantest features of the contest has been the way in which they have been used for giving free rides to the delighted children when the cars have not actually been at work in bringing up voters to the poll.

Woman No Longer a "Question"

Her feminizing influence even when in a minority.

Woman has for some time been held before the public thought as an abstract problem to be solved as if she had no more power of initiative than the tariff has power to reform itself or "natural resources" power of self-conservation. The "woman question" has been the subject of learned debate, of palliative or concessive measures, of upward or downward revision—as one happens to see it—quite as if woman were a bale of gloves or a matter of millinery. Today, however, she has proved that she has hands under her hilly gloves and a head even under the peach basket, and just now there are signs of abstracting man into a race problem in his turn. What shall we do with man—for him, by him? Is it for his highest interest to associate with the gentler sex? W. L. Thomas in the American Magazine says that at first it was feared lest coeducation should masculinize women; but already the cry is that it feminizes man. And this is a saying of deep moment. It shows that the influence of woman is already preponderating at the coeducational colleges, though she is very much in the minority there still.

The loudest clamor against the political development of woman is that it will coarsen and soil her to touch the grossness of man's ideas about public activities. Given a generation of mingling with men in the field of public duty, will the cry then be that woman's influence so far preponderates—though she may still be in a minority at the polls—that she is feminizing politics?—Ex-Chief Justice Fuller speaks thus of the feminizing influence in Wyoming: "When

the Republicans nominate a bad man and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment to 'scratch' the bad and substitute the good. It is just so with the Democrats: Hence we most always have a mixture of officeholders. I have seen the effects of female suffrage, and, instead of being a means of encouragement to fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections and promote better government."

He Was Naturally Attached to It

M. Fallieres, on whom eyes are centered at the present juncture, is one of those people who do not like to be photographed. On his election to the presidency the ordeal was not to be avoided, and he submitted to it. The photographer's lens, however, that he should put on a more fashionable tie did not meet with his approval. "What?" he exclaimed. "Change my tie? Change the tie that I have worn for 30 years? Never! I would rather not be photographed at all." The cravat to which the President has so long been attached is a huge butterfly bow, slung round his neck by a piece of elastic.—Exchange.

One Way to Cook Fish

One of the best and easiest ways of cooking fish while out camping is told by a correspondent of Forest and Stream. A fire is built the size for the amount of food to be cooked and the wood allowed to burn down to a glowing mass of coals and ashes. Wash and season your fish well and then wrap them up in clean, fresh grass, leaves or bark. Then, after scraping away the greater part of the coals, put the fish among the ashes, cover up with the same and heap the glowing coals on top. The fish cook quickly—15 or 20 minutes—according to their size.

If you eat fish or game cooked after this fashion you will agree that it cannot be beaten by any method known to camp culinary savants. Clay also answers the purpose of protecting the fish or game from the fire if no other material is at hand, and for anything that requires more time for cooking it makes the best covering. Wet paper will answer, especially for cooking fish.—Popular Mechanics.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—Charron.

King as Fireman

The King's reference in his speech to the London fire brigade to the fact that he was once an amateur fireman recalls an almost forgotten phase of his majesty's career. Those were the days when the fire brigade was still, to all intents and purposes, a voluntary association, and when every man of pluck and public spirit thought it his duty to lend a hand. Among the most enthusiastic of these volunteers was the Duke of Sutherland, who gathered around him a number of young men of high rank, including the heir to the throne. These young men were instructed in the arts of the fireman by Mr. Merryweather—the prince, as he admitted on Monday, liking nothing better than to take his part in a fire drill; and they all did splendid work.—Westminster Gazette.

Same Old Face

Absent-minded Barber—Haven't I seen your face before, sir?
Customer (dryly)—Possibly. I usually bring it in here with me every time I get shaved.

Newspaper Taxes

In past days newspapers brought into taxation of new taxes in a very practical way. No. 445 of the Spectator had by way of editorial the statement: "The penny stamp just imposed obliges the Spectator to raise his price, and 'I am informed by my bookseller he must raise the price of every single paper to twopence, or that he shall not be able to pay the duty of it.'"

Naturally objections were made to the increased price, and in No. 488 the Spectator replied to them, and by way of meeting the extra cost advised: "Let a lady sacrifice but a single ribbon to her morning studies and it will be sufficient; let a family burn but a candle a night less than their usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without detriment to their private affairs"—an

eighteenth century foreshadowing of the daylight saving bill!

The newspaper stamp duty, which was imposed in the reign of Queen Anne, was finally repealed by Mr. Gladstone in 1855. Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton said in the debate: "Do not fancy that this penny tax is a slight imposition. Once there existed a penny daily paper—it was called the Spectator. Addison and Steele were its contributors. It did more to refine the people than half the books in the British Museum. Suddenly a penny tax was put on that penny paper, and so one fatal morning the most pleasing and grateful instructor that every brought philosophy to the fireside had vanished from the homes of men. A penny tax sufficed to extinguish the Spectator and divorce that exquisite alliance which genius had established between mirth and virtue."—London Chronicle.

The Great Seal of the United States

NOTE—The history of the Great Seal is at some points obscure, and testimonies conflict. The reader is here given that which seems best substantiated. Indebtedness is acknowledged to Howard Payson Arnold and Eugene Zieber, for this and articles on the same subject, to follow.

UPON the same day that the continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, passed Richard Henry Lee's momentous resolution "that these United States are, and should be, free and independent," it also passed the following: "Resolved, That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson be appointed a committee to prepare a device for a seal for the United States of America." In taking this action the Congress placed the newborn nation in line with civilized nations of all the past, for the use of seals dates from earliest antiquity.

There is a signet ring in the possession of the New York Historical Society which is catalogued as being of the age of Arphaxad, the first patriarch after the flood. Six hundred years later Pharaoh gave to Joseph his seal ring in token of delegated authority as viceroy. Darius sealed the lions' den with his own signet; and the Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans used

these emblems of sovereignty in all their important and precise transactions. In form they were sometimes little engraved cylinders, through which a cord was passed to secure them to the person, and sometimes flat, and either circular or elliptical, to be set in rings or worn as pendants. Modern seals are usually in medal form.

The English word "seal" comes from the Latin "sigillum," which is the diminutive of "signum"; and "signum" is the noun related to "signo," meaning to make separate, so indicating private or peculiar possession. It is in this meaning that the seal is used on state papers, or anything in which a nation claims absolute possession or property. Therefore, to break an official seal means either treason and anarchy or that some higher authority than that represented by the seal has been brought to bear.

All this was familiar to the framers of our government, who also knew that in English law no grant or charter was factum unless sealed, and that even the royal signature must be authenticated by an impression from the privy seal. Their sense of the importance of the matter was attested by the personnel of the committee appointed.

Dr. Franklin, who wore and was ungrudgingly accorded his title—derived from Edin-

burgh University—when almost all others were ignored in public life, was the patriarch of Congress, and second to none in the confidence of its members, while the names of Adams and Jefferson were already bright.

The committee began its work by applying to Du Simitiere, an artist of French birth then in Philadelphia, for assistance, and his sketch for a device is described in a letter written by Adams to his wife. The sketch shows the arms of the several nations from which America had been peopled, each in a shield. On one side Liberty, with her cap, on the other, a rifleman, rifle in one hand and tomahawk in the other. Adams goes on to say:

"Dr. Franklin proposes as a device for a seal, Moses lifting up his wand and dividing the Red sea, and Pharaoh in his chariot overwhelmed with the waters. This motto: 'Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.' Mr. Jefferson proposed the children of Israel in the wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar (pillar) of fire by night, and on the back, 'Hengist and Horsa.'"

Adams himself proposed a portrayal of the legend of the choice of Hercules, in which Virtue points to rugged mountains and invites the hero to ascend, while Sloth would lead him into "the flowery paths of pleasure."

No one of these designs being entirely approved, Mr. Jefferson was asked to take over the matter, and combine their ideas into a fresh form, which he did, and evolved the following: A shield, with six quarterings; in each quartering an emblem: a rose for England, a thistle for Scotland, a harp for Ireland, a fleur-de-lis for France, an eagle for Germany, a lion for Holland. The shield to "rest upon a red border," having white escutcheons, linked together, and bearing the initials of the confederated states. As supporters, on the right, the goddess of Liberty, in armor, holding the spear and cap in her right hand, and with her left supporting the shield. On the left the goddess of Justice, leaning on a sword and holding a balance.

He also proposed, as a reverse, Pharaoh sitting, crowned, in his chariot, sword in hand, passing between the divided waters of the Red sea after the children of Israel. Rays from a pillar of fire in a cloud, expressive of divine approval, resting on Moses, who, standing on the shore, extends his hand over the sea, causing it to overwhelm Pharaoh.

Nobody seems to know why this laborious effort was not accepted. The committee reported, but no action was taken, and nothing further was done until the spring of 1779.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 9, 1909.

The War Game and Common Sense

GENERAL fault-finding with existing conditions has never yet resulted in the accomplishment of reforms, and on the whole it is just as well that the fault-finder should be without influence. There is a means, however, by which attention may be called with good effect to conditions that are not desirable. We are living in an intelligent age. The average man is a thinker. It is sometimes much better to lay a case before him simply and plainly and to permit him to reach his own conclusions.

From the standpoint of the lover of peace and the foe of war, the maneuvers that are to be carried on by the state militia of Massachusetts at a cost of \$165,000 are utterly inexcusable. But lovers of peace and foes of war who are also imbued with the spirit of true Americanism will suffer these military exhibitions to be so now without uttering complaint, for to be a lover of peace and a foe of war one does not necessarily have to cease to take a practical and common sense view of things.

As an abstract proposition, nothing could be more foolish than that the state should expend \$165,000 upon military maneuvers at this time, but, regarded concretely, it is very necessary that this expenditure should be made, unless Massachusetts is willing to have it said of her that she enjoys security at the expense of others, or knowingly allows others to watch while she sleeps.

It is not the fault of Massachusetts that these war games are necessary; it is not the fault of her sister states; it is not the fault of the United States—it is simply due to the fact that in the advance of enlightenment the world has not as yet reached that stage where it can see the absurdity of militarism, the utter uselessness of war.

Yet it might well be impressed on the young men who shall take part in these maneuvers, and on the public as well, that the commonwealth of Massachusetts, while providing the means for carrying them on, and desiring that they shall be skilfully conducted, does not approve of the conditions that make them necessary, nor concede anything to the belief that their necessity will long continue.

Let us have the maneuvers, then, without fault-finding, since they seem to be necessary, and let us hope that the effect of them may be to create in the minds of young men who learn the arts of war a greater regard for the ways of peace.

ONE of the finest stock-breeding countries in the world and a gold-producing region of brilliant prospects, Rhodesia is destined to develop into an important state of the newly-united South Africa. In the nineteen years which have elapsed since the occupation of this vast territory, its progress has been both rapid and healthy and no colony of South Africa, except the Johannesburg section of the Transvaal, may claim a more satisfactory growth than southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia, with her 2000 miles of railroad, forming a portion of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad and opening communication with the Indian ocean through Portuguese territory, cannot remain long outside the pale of the union. For some years, however, the territory will have to develop her resources and build up her settlements on the lines followed hitherto. Her population hardly exceeds 17,000 whites against more than 650,000 natives and until the South African Union shall have found a basis for fixing the status of the natives, of whom there are over 4,000,000 within its boundaries, southern Rhodesia will find it expedient to be content with maintaining the customs union of 1903.

The Zambesi divides southern from northern Rhodesia and would seem to form the natural boundary line of united South Africa, the territory north of it being evidently more closely connected with the tropical region of the central African lakes than with the temperate zone of the south. The vicinity of the Congo may also prove a factor for continued imperial administration, and it is possible that when the time is ripe for applying the protectorate clause of the South African constitution, the colonial and railroad situation of central Africa will have made of northern Rhodesia a new imperial nucleus.

THEY were seven, those western insurgent senators, and they stood up manfully for what they believed to be right, but the indications are that they will not, as insurgents, at least, continue to be seven.

Vacant Lot Cultivation

It is generally conceded that the most practical and helpful charity is that which lifts the recipient above the need of further help by placing him on a self-supporting basis. The plan of the Vacant Lots Association, which obtains in several of our large cities, seems to approximate this theory. It works out a scheme of helpfulness by placing at the disposal of its beneficiaries portions of vacant lots in the outlying urban districts. The use of this land is granted to these associations by the owners, and the lots are divided up into quarter acres and given over to needy families for a nominal rental.

In one city alone it is reported for this year that more than 400 families have availed themselves of this opportunity to cultivate gardens. Not only during the present year but for a number of years past this commendable work has been going on, and many families have thus supplied their needs through their own energy and application. It frequently happens that sufficient money is made from the fruits of excess production to tide over the winter months.

These associations give only a general supervision, we are told, and it is left to those who farm the lots to select the crops and cultivate the ground. Many employed as mechanics and mill hands during the day have taken up this work with splendid success, giving what time they can to the cultivation of their farms during the evening and other spare hours, and many out of work entirely have found profitable occupation in this way. Of the various nationalities represented, the Italians have been particularly successful in bringing out a higher grade of cultivation than some of their less

skilful neighbors. A friendly rivalry frequently serves to bring out good results.

Adults have been given opportunity to work in the open air and sunshine; children have obtained a practical training in agriculture; certain ones who might otherwise feel compelled to remain idle indoors have been led to assist in the support of families.

Productive labor of this sort is always commendable, and if the plan could be developed on a broader scale, it would doubtless result in equalizing the supply and demand for fresh vegetables in and about our great cities. It might be worth while to have it placed under municipal direction.

The Tariff Commission Idea

A BOARD of tariff experts and a customs court of appeals are likely to grow out of the present tariff law, notwithstanding all the efforts of its foes to kill the tariff commission idea. Congress made no provision for the expenses of a customs court and it was at first believed that the President would not appoint its members and officers. The probabilities now are that he will make the appointments, depending on the force of public opinion, which will be with him strongly in every move of this kind, to induce Congress at its regular session to make the necessary appropriations. At the cabinet meeting on Friday Attorney-General Wickersham, it is asserted, assured the President that he had ample authority under the law to appoint the five members of the court, and at a salary of \$10,000 each, the only law on the subject being the tariff law that has just gone into effect, which provides for such a court and for the salary of each of its members at the amount named.

However, if for any good and sufficient reason the President should decide to let the appointment of the members of the court lie over until Congress shall have made provision for its maintenance, the principle of a tariff commission will not suffer in the least. The tariff law provides for the taking of the first step. That step cannot be retarded long by Congress, for in his next message the President will be able to present the matter in such form that Congress will not care to assume the responsibility of openly defying executive recommendations based on the expressed wishes of the people for a change in the method of framing the tariff laws.

Touching on this matter, the New York Tribune remarks:

The President is now equipped as no other President has been to take the initiative in properly applying the principle of protection. He holds with Senator Aldrich that the Payne law authorizes him to appoint experts whose function it will be to ascertain the price and cost of production of goods both at home and abroad and to furnish the government trustworthy information on which to levy duties covering the difference between the foreign and domestic cost and allowing in addition a reasonable margin of profit to the American producer. With such information at hand the President can recommend changes in rates which will be self-explanatory. Public opinion would deter senators and representatives from trying to substitute for them higher rates, based on the interested statements of the domestic producers. He has done a great work for the cause of rational customs taxation. The country will gladly support him in his intention to assist in completing the process so well begun.

This is exactly the position we have taken with reference to the tariff court proposition from the beginning. It is not a tariff commission, but it embodies the tariff commission idea and it will probably enable President Taft to secure such a board long before his term shall have expired.

THE Chicago & Alton Railroad Company ran the first Pullman car. The Pullman Car Company adopted the color for its cars that has come to be known as "Pullman green." The Chicago & Alton railroad adopted it for all its coaches. The Metropolitan "L" of New York has copied the style. And the Boston Elevated system has followed the example. Pullman green is a subdued tint, pleasing to the eye, and in view of all the facts it may be considered a fast color.

THE publicity plan, by which the transit company in one of our neighboring cities publishes in local papers what it terms "Transit Talks," and to which reference was recently made in these columns, is evidently achieving a degree of success even beyond that hoped for by its projectors. These "talks," published for the purpose of laying before the patrons and employees of the road certain facts concerning the difficulties encountered in maintaining successful street car service, are the outcome of a dearly-bought experience, the decision to adopt the plan apparently being reached after a recent costly strike, in which the employees had the support of public sentiment largely in their favor. The transit company, evidently deciding that discretion was the better part of valor, forthwith evolved the unique system of taking the public into its confidence in all matters involving mutual interests.

A better example of the value of newspaper publicity would be hard to find. Altogether commendable, this plan, inasmuch as it makes patrons better acquainted with affairs usually reserved for the information of the management alone, serves the purpose of bringing important facts before the employees as well, thereby securing greater cooperation and loyalty than could otherwise be obtained. In such sentences as the following, selected from the latest "Transit Talks," the company shows how difficult it is to retain men in service:

On most systems the average term of employment is less than two years. We have more changes than we like, but less than most systems. . . . We get a lot of satisfaction, however, out of the fact that we have 782 men who have been in our employ ten years or more. . . . Any corporation is fortunate that has 782 employees each with a record of ten years' loyal service. Faithful and experienced workers spell EFFICIENCY in large letters. . . . The duties of motormen and conductors are very trying. Please remember this the next time one of them gives offense. And it is only fair to remember, also, the ninety-nine rides when nothing unpleasant happened as well as the one ride when you were annoyed.

This frank and open discussion of shortcomings is not without its significance. It shows the progress being made toward a better understanding in matters of mutual interest between the public and its service corporations. It invites public comment and discussion, and of the latter we are assured there has been no lack in this instance. It tends to put these public questions on a broader basis than ever before. Broader publicity, in tendency and practise, reduces to a minimum many sources of friction and many obstacles that might otherwise seem insurmountable.

MR. BRYAN will winter in Texas. He will continue to summer in Nebraska. Where he will spring or fall is not yet settled.

Transit Problems

TURKEY's brilliant minister of the interior Ferid Pasha is again the storm center. His rumored resignation strikingly recalls his dismissal from the grand vizierate on the eve of the Young Turk revolution. It was on July 22, 1908, that Abdul Hamid sacrificed him in the vain hope of averting the great storm. It happened the day after Ferid Pasha had been decorated by the Kaiser with the highest Prussian order, in recognition of his eminent services in bringing about the Turco-German entente. But Ferid Pasha had to go when the Sultan found that he could no longer vouch for the loyalty of his countrymen, the Albanians.

Ferid Pasha

The clansmen of Albania are once more to the fore. And with them is Niaz Bey, the Albanian hero of the Young Turk revolution, who, with Enver Bey, forced the establishment of the constitutional regime. When, last spring, the reactionary coup failed and the Young Turk government returned to Constantinople, the actual power was vested in the army that had put the revolution down and saved the constitution. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha and his staff, not Ahmed Riza Bey and his committee of union and progress, became the rulers of Turkey. German influence was again paramount by a single stroke. The Turkish generalissimo, virtually a dictator, owed his triumph to his splendid German training and to that of his generals, all pupils of the famous General v. d. Goltz Pasha, who has just returned to Turkey in order to reorganize the army a second time. Shevket Pasha's sympathies are naturally for a close understanding with Germany and Austria, and the immediate consequence of his rise to power was the appointment of Ferid Pasha to the home secretaryship.

But the Cretan question has enabled the Young Turks to gather renewed strength in Macedonia, and the message from Monastir points to the rise of a second Young Turk power. Ferid Pasha has been the target of incessant attacks of late, but he disdained refuting the charges hurled at him until it was too late and the returning tide of Young Turk power made his position untenable. Even Mahmoud Shevket Pasha's influence can no longer be said to be supreme when an army of 40,000 Albanians threatens to cross into Greece if the government fails to act in the Cretan question. The next step might easily be a third march on Constantinople.

Curiously enough, the first fall from power of Ferid Pasha occurred immediately after the interview of Reval. The report of this second fall comes after Cowes. And his successor is Talaat Bey, vice-president of the Chamber, a prominent member of the committee of union and progress, the chief of the Ottoman delegation to Paris and London whose mission it was to thank the western powers for their support and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between constitutional Turkey and the entente cordiale.

President Taft's Tour of the Country

THE tentative outline of the trip that the President has arranged for himself, and that is to begin on the fifteenth of next September, and to end, practically, on November 1, is one of the most extensive and comprehensive ever undertaken by an American chief magistrate. It is interesting to look back to the time when Andrew Johnson made his famous "swing around the circle."

The comparison will show what was meant when the term "country" was used less than half a century ago, and what is meant when it is used today.

In his effort to set himself right before the people in those days, the President and several members of his cabinet made a tour of a half dozen states of the North, and the undertaking was regarded as quite a remarkable one. Mr. Roosevelt, during his incumbency, thought nothing of making a flying trip periodically that covered more ground than Andrew Johnson's "swing," and Mr. Taft will hardly have started on his tour until he will have passed the extreme limit of that famous journey.

It is indeed something to be President of a country in which one may make a journey covering 13,000 miles without seeing more than a part of his domain; for, extensive and comprehensive as Mr. Taft's tour will be, many important and interesting points will have to be passed without a halt, or avoided altogether, in order that the trip may be brought within the time allowed for it.

After traveling quickly from Boston to Chicago, thence out through the corn belt, stopping at Madison, Winona, Des Moines and other points, the President will cross the great valley of the Mississippi, penetrate the trans-Missouri country, through the dry-farming region, to the foothills of the Rockies; he will radiate, as it were, from Denver, taking in all the glorious high-altitude trips, witnessing the Royal Gorge, and all the scenic wonders of that region; he will be carried into the Utah mountains, to beautiful Salt Lake City, upward through the thriving communities of the new Northwest, to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Portland—to Puget Sound, Tacoma, Seattle and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition; he will circle around by way of San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, taking in the charms of the Golden Gate; then he will be carried down to the incomparable Yosemite, along the coast of the summer sea to Los Angeles; over the Rockies again, through the Grand Canon, through Albuquerque and El Paso, into the empire of Texas, to San Antonio, Corpus Christi; up to St. Louis by rail, down to New Orleans by water, across Dixie's land and through its principal cities—making stops everywhere—up the coast from Charleston, through Augusta, Columbia, Richmond and—back to Washington.

A magnificent trip surely; worthy of the magnificent purpose behind it—the welding together of all the parts of this mighty nation into even closer union.

ADMIRAL SCHROEDER of the Atlantic fleet instructs his captains to insist upon the response "Ay, ay, sir!" and not to accept any modern substitute. This will please all lovers of the sea and help to keep seafaring tales true to the telling.

THE former Chicago reporter who was offered the chieftancy of police of that city has declined the honor. Reporters have always preferred to be in a position where they could speak of police matters without prejudice, in Chicago and elsewhere.

FORTY thousand copies of the new tariff law have been printed and bound for distribution by congressmen. Yet no prizes are offered to those who find the downward revision or the joker.

FOR A time there was some reason to expect that Mr. MacVeagh's O. K. would be placed alongside Mr. Brenner's initials on the Lincoln cent.